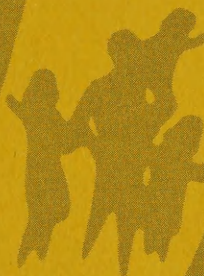




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D-300

# **FEDERAL RECREATION FEES**



## **1974**

**A REPORT TO CONGRESS  
BY THE**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION**

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Executive Summary  
of the  
1974 Annual Recreation Fee Report

Summary of Progress

Over the years considerable Congressional and Executive effort has been focused on improving the Federal Recreation Fee Program. This combined effort has resulted in legislation defining and strengthening the program. P.L. 92-347 laid the foundation for the current fee system, and P.L. 93-81 clarified certain prohibitions and concepts. In 1974, legislative progress resulted in P.L. 93-303 which broadened Passport coverage and provided many valuable program improvements. In 1974, new and improved Rules and Regulations were promulgated, helping to assure uniformity and comparability among Federal recreation fee areas.

In 1974, the Forest Service and the National Park Service (only agencies reporting sales) sold 125,521 Golden Eagle Passports, collecting \$1,255,210. In addition, over 313,000 Golden Age Passports were issued by the seven land-managing agencies. Over \$17 million was collected in recreation fees during 1974. Of this, close to \$10 million was collected in use fees and over \$7 million in entrance fees. Visitation figures indicate over 1.5 billion visitor hours were spent at recreation fee management units in 1974. To date U.S. Postal Service data is unavailable.

Table 7 shows that after the June 7 enactment of P.L. 93-303, the number of use fee areas jumped from 224 to 2,529, over a ten-fold increase; and Table 8 shows that use fees collected climbed from about \$780,000 in the first half of 1974 to over \$9,200,000 in the second

half, again over a ten-fold increase.

In carrying out the 1974 Field Check many interviews were completed with both members of the public and agency personnel. The results indicated basic agency compliance with Rules and Regulations, and widespread public support for recreation fees. The interviews also indicated a lack of knowledge and some confusion about Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports and other elements of the fee program.

There is a need for a strengthened information effort. The success of such an effort is dependent on the governing laws and regulations remaining essentially as they are so the public can become accustomed to them.





# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 5 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 88 Stat. 194, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-6a(h) (1974), I am pleased to transmit the third annual report by the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on the Federal Recreation Fee Program.

Sincerely yours,

*Kent Drizzell*

Acting Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Henry M. Jackson  
Chairman, Committee on  
Interior and Insular Affairs  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Enclosure







# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 5 1975

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In accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 88 Stat. 194, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-6a(h) (1974), I am pleased to transmit the third annual report by the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on the Federal Recreation Fee Program.

Sincerely yours,

*Kent Driggall*

Acting Secretary of the Interior

Honorable James A. Haley  
Chairman, Committee on  
Interior and Insular Affairs  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Enclosure







# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

APR 17 1975

## Memorandum

To: The Secretary

Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Subject: Third Annual Report on Federal Recreation Fee Program

*Don*  
*4-21*

We are pleased to present to you the third annual report on the Federal Recreation Fee Program, prepared pursuant to Public Law 92-347. The report results from outstanding cooperation by the seven Federal agencies administering lands for outdoor recreation purposes.

In the early summer of 1974, most campground fees were restored by a change in the law. Public reaction and concerted dialogue between the Federal agencies and Members of Congress have served to unify philosophy regarding the charging of fees. Another major accomplishment this year was publication of final Departmental Rules and Regulations in the Federal Register.

*[Signature]*  
James G. Watt

Enclosure





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## Introduction

The year 1974 was again one of considerable activity in the Federal Recreation Fee Program on both the legislative and executive fronts. The year began with cooperative efforts already in progress between these interests to reinstate campground and entrance fee revenues negated by Public Law 93-81. Senate Bill S. 2844, introduced on December 20, 1973, was subject to hearings by the Senate and House early in 1974.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation coordinated a series of Interagency Fee Task Force meetings, beginning in March, 1974. These meetings concentrated on developing new Rules and Regulations in anticipation of passage of S. 2844. In addition to several drafts of proposed Rules and Regulations, such meetings helped bring about informal interdepartmental agreements on fee schedules and reporting methods. When S. 2844 was passed by both the House and the Senate in June and signed into Law by the President on June 7, 1974, the executive agencies were close to completion of final Rules. Effective administration of the resulting Public Law 93-303 was thereby enhanced.

This report responds to Section 4(g) of P.L. 92-347, which states, "Periodic reports indicating the number and location of fee collection areas, the number and location of potential fee collection areas, capacity and visitation information, the fees collected, and other pertinent data, shall be coordinated and compiled by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and transmitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and United

States Senate. Such reports, which shall be transmitted no later than March 31 annually, shall include any recommendations which the Bureau may have with respect to improving this aspect of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program."

The data required, a summary of 1974 administrative experiences with the Federal Recreation Fee Program, and recommendations for improvement are presented.



### Recent History

P.L. 92-347 (July 11, 1972) laid the foundation of the current Federal Recreation Fee Program. (See Table 1 and Exhibit 1). It provided for the Golden Eagle Passport for admission to entrance fee areas for the purchaser and those accompanying him in a single, private noncommercial vehicle. For those who chose not to purchase a Golden Eagle passport, single-visit admission fees were instituted. A new annual Passport, the Golden Age, was created to allow free entrance privileges and use fee discounts to our senior citizens. In addition, there were provisions on foreign visitors, special permits, fee criteria, fee area posting, fee uniformity, Rules and Regulations, enforcement, annual report to Congress and the "Golden Eagle Insignia."

In an effort to better define the purposes and facilities for which fees could be charged, P.L. 93-81 was enacted on August 1, 1973. (See Table 2 and Exhibit 2). In this Act, prohibitions were placed on charging for areas or facilities which all visitors might reasonably be expected to utilize. More rigid and specific were the new requirements for charging use fees at campgrounds. Another element of P.L. 93-81 was the clarified definition given of "single visit" to entrance fee areas. Interpretation of the restrictions placed on campground use fee charges led to unanticipated elimination of fees at nearly all Federal campgrounds, resulting in considerable revenue loss.

This and other considerations resulted in enactment of P.L. 93-303 on June 7, 1974. (See Table 3 and Exhibit 3). In this Act, less stringent

requirements were mandated for campground fees, eliminating requirements for showers and flush restrooms. Coverage was broadened for both the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports to include non-vehicle entrance. The Golden Age Passport was made a lifetime pass. Finally, use fee charges were prohibited on specific areas and facilities, such as drinking water, roads, wayside exhibits, and visitor centers.



Table 1 - Highlights of P.L. 92-347, enacted July 11, 1972.

(In order as presented in law).

- 1) Admission fees chargeable only at certain National Park Service and Forest Service designated areas.
- 2) Golden Eagle Passport resurrected.
- 3) Single visit fees authorized.
- 4) Golden Age Passport introduced.
- 5) No entrance fee charged foreign visitors with valid passports, until July 11, 1975.
- 6) Use fees required.
- 7) Basis for fees established (direct and indirect cost to the Government, the benefits to the recipient, etc.).
- 8) Clear notice of fees required.
- 9) Comparability of fees given as basic intent.
- 10) Rules and Regulations may be prescribed by heads of agencies.
- 11) Arrest for violators allowed.
- 12) Fees available to collecting agency for outdoor recreation purposes.
- 13) Annual reports to Congress on fee program required.
- 14) "Golden Eagle Insignia" royalties may be collected.
- 15) "The Golden Eagle Insignia" and its lawful use specified.



Table 2 - Highlights of P.L. 93-81, enacted August 1, 1973. (In order as presented in the law).

- 1) No use fee may be charged for areas or facilities which all visitors might reasonably be expected to utilize.
- 2) Strict new requirements prescribed for charging use fees at campgrounds are listed, including flush restrooms and showers.
- 3) Definition given of "single visit" to entrance fee areas, encompassing that length of time a visitor may remain within the exterior boundary of a designated fee area.

Table 3 - Highlights of P.L. 93-303, enacted June 7, 1974. (In order as presented in law).

- 1) Federal entrance fee area definition clarified, spelling out where admission fees shall not be charged.
- 2) Golden Eagle Passport definition clarified and coverage broadened to include non-vehicle entrance.
- 3) Golden Eagle Passport no longer available through Post Offices; instead shall be available for purchase at any designated entrance fee area.
- 4) Golden Age Passport is to be a lifetime pass.
- 5) Golden Age Passport holder must be a U.S. citizen or, if an alien, must be domiciled in the U.S.
- 6) Golden Age Passport coverage broadened to include non-vehicle entrance.
- 7) Use fee charges prohibited on specific areas and facilities such as drinking water, roads, wayside exhibits, and visitors' centers.
- 8) Less stringent requirements mandated for chargeable campgrounds, eliminating flush restroom and shower requirements.
- 9) Requirements set forth at Corps of Engineers sites for primitive campgrounds.
- 10) New fee category "Special Recreation Permits" set forth.
- 11) Fees available to collecting agency for outdoor recreation purposes.
- 12) Visitor reservation services authorized, to be handled by public or private entity.



Table 4 - Chronology of fee-related legislative activity concerning  
Public Law 93-303.

December 12, 1973	H.R. 11921 introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
December 20, 1973	S. 2844 introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
February 7, 1974	Hearings held by the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
March 22, 1974	Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported favorably on S. 2844 with one amendment in the nature of a substitute. (Senate Report No. 93-745).
March 29, 1974	S. 2844 considered and passed by the Senate.
April 1, 1974	S. 2844 referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
April 2, 1974	H.R. 13913 introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
April 8, 1974 - April 9, 1974	Hearings held by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.



May 5, 1974 - The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, as well  
 May 10, 1974 as other agencies of the Department of the  
 Interior, responded in writing to Hearings  
 follow-up questions directed by members of  
 the House Committee.

May 31, 1974 House Committee on Interior and Insular  
 Affairs reported favorably on S. 2844 with  
 several amendments; these amendments  
 incorporatating H.R. 11921 and H.R. 13913.  
 (House Report No. 93-1075).

June 4, 1974 S. 2844, as amended, considered and passed  
 by House.

June 5, 1974 Senate concurred in House amendments.

June 7, 1974 President signed S. 2844, as amended, into  
 P.L. 93-303.

## Implementing the Law: Development of Interior Rules and Regulations

The major 1974 administrative activity for the Executive agencies was implementation of the Law through revised Rules and Regulations. Officials of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) and the seven land-managing agencies endeavored to plan for and anticipate passage of P.L. 93-303. After a series of meetings in the fall and early winter of 1973, these officials formed in early 1974 the Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force, the purpose of which was to plan for and prepare for new legislation.

The first major Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force meeting was held on April 18, 1974 to evaluate implementation strategies for S. 2844. Much discussion concerned fee collection procedures such as roving rangers and the drop-box. Meeting topics ranged over new enforcement procedures, entrance fee exemptions for special groups, posting of fee areas, and various elements of the schedule of use fees. BOR representatives promised a first draft of revised Rules and Regulations by May 1, 1974.

On April 29, 1974, this first preliminary draft was completed and forwarded to all land-managing agencies for review and comment.

As May, 1974 came to a close, BOR pooled all agencies thoughts in a June 7, 1974 draft. This draft was forwarded to all agencies and discussed at an Interagency Fee Meeting on June 10, 1974.

After further reworking, the Rules were cleared through the Department of the Interior. Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Nathaniel P. Reed, signed the Rules and Regulations on September 9, 1974,



and they were published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1974. (See Exhibit 4).

The final Golden Eagle and Golden Age Rules and Regulations contained major changes paralleling the changes in P.L. 93-303. New sections detailed the expansion of benefits of the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports to include non-vehicle entry. Stricter provisions were included for the collection of use fees in person and at place of use or at least at a reasonably convenient location. Prohibitions were included against the collection of fees for use of certain enumerated sites and facilities, such as drinking water, roads, wayside exhibits, etc. An important area concerned the relaxation of the restrictions on the collection of recreation use fees for camping. Another major section detailed the creation of a separate category of fees for special recreation permits. Other changes were made in sections on designation, posting, single-visit fees, use fee schedule, exceptions and exemptions and public notification.

Throughout the process of implementing the Law, the Bureau had the full cooperation of the seven land-managing agencies. Without this outstanding agency cooperation, the Rules and Regulations could not have been published so quickly and the Federal Recreation Fee Program could not have been administered as effectively.

#### Development of Non-Interior Rules and Regulations.

While the Bureau, for the Department of the Interior, was engaged in finalizing a major overhaul of its recreation fee Rules and Regulations, other Departments were also finalizing theirs.



The revised Rules and Regulations for the Forest Service were published by the Department of Agriculture in the Federal Register on August 20, 1974. (See Exhibit 5). In these regulations, the Forest Service provided for: the establishment of entrance fees at designated National Recreation Areas, charging of use fees for certain Federal recreation facilities, and the provision of clear notice of fees.

The Corps of Engineers published revised Rules and Regulations in the Federal Register on September 5, 1974. (See Exhibit 6). The Corps emphasized recreation use fee collection, enumerated specific charge prohibitions, detailed provision of primitive campgrounds, gave criteria for charging fees, discussed Golden Age Passport coverage and enforcement of fee requirements. In the Federal Register of January 29, 1975, the Corps amended these regulations to provide for recreation use fees and general citation authority at certain lake and reservoir areas administered jointly by the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### 1974 Federal Recreation Fee Field Check

On June 28, 1974, the Washington headquarters of BOR directed each Regional Office to carry out the 1974 Federal Recreation Fee Program Field Check. It was indicated that such annual field checking was an integral part of efforts to coordinate and administer the Federal Recreation Fee Program. All major land-managing agencies were coordinated with and informed of the on-going Field Check.

Areas of concentration in the Field Check were derived from the Law and the Rules and Regulations. Two major areas were chosen for their importance to Federal Recreation Fee Program operations: "Agency Implementation" and "Public Reaction and Understanding." (See Exhibit 7).

Under "Agency Implementation", we were concerned particularly about three points: 1) Were the fee areas posted properly? 2) Were the levels of recreation fees clearly indicated? 3) Finally, did the agency personnel have the necessary and proper knowledge of all elements in the Federal Recreation Fee Program?

Relating to "Public Reaction and Understanding," we concentrated on recreators' knowledge of the Golden Eagle Passport, of the Golden Age Passport, and of use fees. We then queried as to their satisfaction with these facilities and their feelings on the comparability of these fees in particular and the acceptability of recreation fees in general.

Each of seven Regional Offices of BOR was asked to carefully complete ten field checks in their region, of which at least two each should be in areas administered by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and one other land-managing agency predominant in the region. (See Exhibit 8). In answering questions for the "Agency Implementation" section, the field checker examined area posting, fee level indication, and personnel knowledge of the fee program. In the "Public Reaction



and Understanding" section, the field checker queried at least five recreators per area on their knowledge of Passports and use fees, their feelings of satisfaction, comparability and acceptability toward basic fee program elements.

The 1974 Field Check was completed in early September 1974, and copies were sent to all land-managing agencies later that month. The results were generally encouraging, and in some cases, enlightening even though the 1974 Field Check was not a tightly controlled scientific sample, but a random administrative survey.

Under the section titled "Agency Implementation", the results were very positive. Close to 100% of the fee areas surveyed nationwide were posted correctly. A somewhat lower percentage of fee areas surveyed had current Federal recreation fee levels indicated clearly. Land-managing agency personnel indicated that frequent changes in recreation fee law were responsible for fee notices being inadequate. In the final "Agency Implementation" area, BOR Regional field checkers found land-managing personnel generally quite knowledgeable about the recreation fee program.

Response to the "Public Reaction and Understanding" series of questions was also generally positive and encouraging. Of 279 respondents, 60% indicated awareness of the Golden Eagle Passport. However, only 49% of 279 respondents indicated knowledge of the Golden Age Passport. More promising were figures on knowledge



of use fees, with 79% of 278 respondents having such knowledge. This nationwide summary indicates the need for an even stronger public information program on Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports.

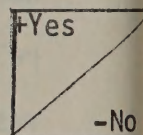
Other public reaction questions from the "Public Reaction and Understanding" section of the 1974 Field Check were more encouraging. Concerning satisfaction with facilities, of 279 respondents, 82% stated that they were satisfied. Many indicated their high regard for Federal facilities, while some called for specific improvements. Pertaining to fee comparability with other agencies, of 273 respondents, 84% indicated that the fees in the area of interview were comparable with those of other public agency areas. Finally, relating to overall acceptability of recreation fees, of 271 respondents, 89% indicated they found such fees acceptable. While such public reaction is promising, there were large differences in positive attitude between visitors at Corps areas and other visitors. For instance, at National Park Service and Forest Service areas, visitors indicated substantial satisfaction with facilities, and very positive feelings toward the comparability and acceptability of recreation fees.

Table 5 follows this discussion of the 1974 Field Check effort, and it should be utilized carefully. Since our 1974 Field Check had no scientific controls, Table 5 should be used as a general guide. As such, it contains indicators that many agency sites and facilities are perceived very positively by the public, while some agencies' sites and facilities are not.

Table 5 - Ration of positive to negative responses to three key questions asked recreationists in the 1974 Federal Recreation Fee Program Field Check, N = Number of Respondents

	Facilities Satisfactory?	Fees Comparable?	Fees Acceptable?	N = Respondents
BLM	9 1	10 0	10 0	10
COE	37 24	46 14	45 15	61
FS	122 21	121 24	127 13	145
NPS	52 3	43 5	40 3	55
TVA	10 0	8 2	10 0	10

KEY





## 1974 Public Information Efforts

In 1974, the public information efforts of the Federal Recreation Fee Program encompassed answering considerable Congressional and public correspondence, issuing several press releases and printing the 1975 Federal Recreation Fee Program brochure.

Besides general information inquiries on the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passport program, 1974 Congressional and public correspondence relating to recreation fees covered a variety of topics. Frequent inquiries arrived concerning the issuance of Golden Age Passports to disabled individuals under age 62, who are not eligible under current legislation. Much correspondence also centered on where and how one obtained the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports. Many individuals indicated that they would like to be able to obtain Golden Age Passports in the mail, since these were no longer available at Post Offices. All were informed that application must be made in person for the Golden Age Passport.

Other topics of concern included the restoration of Federal campground fees, the inefficiency of annual Golden Age Passport issuance, foreign visitors rights to Golden Age Passports, the costs vs. benefits of the Golden Eagle Passport, the difficulties which senior citizens have with recreation fees, and certain doubts about the need for any recreation fees.

Department of the Interior press releases paralleled the major legislative and administrative events of the 1974 Federal Recreation Fee Program. Two releases in February 1974 included BOR Director



Watt's testimony before the Senate on S. 2844, and the availability of 1974 Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports. A press release on June 13, 1974 announced that camping fees had been reinstated in National Parks and other recreation areas by enactment of P.L. 93-303.(See Exhibit 9). This release discussed the operational problems caused by P.L. 93-81, the specific solutions to these problems provided in P.L. 93-303, and other changes in the new law.

Also issued on June 13, 1974 was a press release indicating that campsite reservations would soon be available in twenty-one National Parks.(See Exhibit 10). This release detailed the mechanics of reservation system operation, and indicated that standard campground use fees would have to be paid along with the reservation fee. However, on August 28, 1974, a press release was issued announcing termination of the campsite reservation system on July 1, 1974, due to basic operational difficulties.(See Exhibit 11). Later in the year, on November 19, 1974, a press release indicated that the 1975 Golden Eagle Passport and lifetime Golden Age Passports would be available on January 1, 1975.(See Exhibit 12). This release reiterated the requirements and privileges of the Passports, and listed the areas of availability.

In December 1974, the BOR received the first printing order of the brochure "Federal Recreation Fee Program, 1975".(See Exhibit 13). This 1975 fee brochure was revised and printed in color with clear lettering. The content was reorganized in light of the new fee legislation and revised Rules and Regulations.

These public information efforts are a vital part of the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Administrators need and want to know what the public does and does not understand about Federal recreation fees and members of the public desire a comprehensible and well-administered fee program. Both gain from increasing and improving the two-way path of communication.

#### The 1974 Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passport Program

Table 6 summarizes the available data concerning 1974 and 1975 Passport distribution, sales and issuance. Data was provided by each agency involved.

Three agencies were active in 1974 sales of Golden Eagle Passports: the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the United States Postal Service. Data provided by the National Park Service indicates Golden Eagle sales of about one-third of the Passports distributed to the agency. The Forest Service data on Golden Eagle Passport sales evidenced essentially the same situation. Both the National Park Service and the Forest Service have ordered greater numbers of Golden Eagle Passports for 1975, anticipating increased demand due to broader Passport coverage.

Data was unavailable at this time from the U.S. Postal Service, due to certain operational, accounting and procedural difficulties.

All seven land-managing agencies were active in the 1974 issuance of Golden Age Passports. Summary data for 1974 Golden Age Passports indicates an overall issuance rate of more than 50% of those Passports



received by the agencies. Demand and issuance rates were particularly high in National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation areas.

Overall distribution of the 1975 Golden Age Passports to agencies was up about 30% over 1974 distribution. Several agencies requested and received many times their 1974 distribution. These agencies were planning for substantially increased public demand in 1975 due to the new lifetime status of the Golden Age Passport.



Table 6 - Distribution, sales, and issuance of Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passports, by agency, 1974-75.

GOLDEN EAGLE

	1974			1975
	Distribution	Number Sold	Receipts \$	Distribution
FS	2,000	289	\$ 2,890.	20,000
NPS	360,000	125,232	1,252,320.	400,000
USPS	Information	Not Available at this Time.		
TOTAL	362,000	125,521	1,255,210.	420,000

GOLDEN AGE

	1974		1975
	Distribution	Number Issued	Distribution
BLM	1,000	312	20,000
BR	8,500	7,995	12,000
CE	80,500	15,501	75,000
FS	156,100	39,593	200,000
FWS	567	178	7,500
NPS	381,800	249,178	500,000
TVA	1,000	861	2,000
TOTAL	629,467	313,618	816,500

## Statistics of the 1974 Federal Recreation Fee Program

### Discussion and Analysis of Tables

Tables 7-11 summarize the 1974 Federal Recreation Fee Program data provided by the seven land-managing agencies. This data provides considerable insight into 1974 fee program operations. The data was gathered by BOR on special request to each agency active in the fee program. To get a full perspective on the data, we should briefly view the data-gathering process.

In the fall of 1974, tabular forms were designed and printed after close consultation with the seven land-managing agencies. Several sets of these forms plus guidelines were forwarded to each agency in early December, 1974. These guidelines permitted each agency to define the term "management unit" for its own use. Also at the discretion of agencies were other reporting matters such as the division of the collection year. The guidelines provided recommended steps to follow in reporting potential data, visitor-hours, campground capacity, and costs of collection.

Following the Congressional mandate of P.L. 92-347, the reporting forms dealt with numbers and location of recreation fee management units, campground capacity, annual visitation, fees collected, and collection costs. Also provided was a basic summary reporting form to be used by agencies for obtaining data from individual management units. The agencies indicated that these forms were quite usable and facilitated their complete reporting.



Despite the best intentions, reporting by some agencies was quite late. Because final reporting was well beyond the suggested deadline, only cursory analysis of the data as presented in these tables was possible. The effects of P.L. 93-303 are evident in increase of number of recreation fee management units, and of fees collected. Costs of collection did increase, and for some agencies where indirect costs were very high, additional study is needed.

Tables 7-11 provide considerable insight into general 1974 Federal Recreation Fee Program operations. For very specific data, Appendixes A-E are included at the end of the report.



Table 7 - Number of Federal recreation fee management units,  
by agency, 1974

	User Fee Management Units				Special Permit Fee Management Units				Entrance Fee Management Units			
	Existing		Potential		Existing		Potential		Existing		Potential	
	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
BLM	2	7	40	41	30	39	25	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
BR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	""	""	""	""
CE	158	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	""	""	""	""
FS	36	1943	0	0	0	116 <sup>2</sup>	0	0	""	""	""	""
FWS	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	""	""	""	""
NPS	21	76 <sup>1</sup>	4	3	0	0	0	0	63	65	3	3
TVA	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	224	2529	44	44	30	156	25	14	63	65	3	3

A\* = January 1 - June 30, 1974 (Approximate period prior to P.L. 93-303).

B\* = July 1 - December 31, 1974 (Approximate period after P.L. 93-303).

NA = Not Applicable; NPS only agency with entrance fee areas.

<sup>1</sup>In general, the NPS "management units" for the purposes of this report are individual national parks, national monuments; NPS actually had within its 1974 management units 240 use fee areas.

<sup>2</sup>Forest Service reports that its "special management units" contained the same facilities as use fee units, but were available on a reservation basis. Special management units, their visitation, fees collected, etc. are duplicated in the use fee columns.

Table 8 - Amount of Federal recreation fees collected,  
by agency, in dollars, 1974

	Recreation Use Fees Collected		Special Permit Fees Collected		Recreation Entrance Fees Collected	
	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
BLM	\$ 76.	\$ 4,110.	\$9434.	\$6415.	NA	NA
BR	103,616.	138,284.	0.	0.	""	""
CE	265,544.	1,023,628.	0.	0.	""	""
FS	3	3,817,705.	0.	0.	""	""
FWS	910.	30,030.	0.	10.	""	""
NPS	359,468.	4,118,034.	0.	0.	\$1,771,747.	\$5,235,664.
TVA	50,477.	75,750.	0.	0.	NA	NA
AGENCY TOTAL	\$780,091.	\$9,207,541.	\$9434.	\$6415.	\$1,771,747.	\$5,235,664.
FEE TYPE TOTAL	\$9,987,632.		\$15,859.		\$7,007,411.	
GRAND TOTAL	\$17,010,902.					

<sup>3</sup>Forest Service, because of severely limited use fee operations under A\*, has placed all use fee area collection, visitation and cost data in B\*.

Table 9 - Federal recreation fee collection costs, by agency, 1974

Table 9(A) - Use fee collection costs

	Direct Costs		Indirect Costs	
	A*	B*	A*	B*
BLM	\$ 36.	\$ 9,536.	\$ 0.	\$ 850.
BR	128,768.	152,220.	41,497.	46,687.
CE	308,825.	889,305.	586,041.	1,370,841.
FS	See 3, Tb. 8	1,029,225.	See 3, Tb. 8	411,209.
FWS	260.	5,554.	78.	2,092.
NPS	167,302.	1,247,666.	71,883.	539,904.
TVA	23,902.	41,286.	0.	0.
AGENCY TOTAL	\$629,093.	\$3,374,792.	\$699,499.	\$2,782,792.
COST TYPE TOTAL \$4,003,885.			\$3,482,291.	
GRAND TOTAL \$7,486,176.				

A\* = January 1 - June 30, 1974 (Approximate period prior to P.L. 93-303).  
 B\* = July 1 - December 31, 1974 (Approximate period after P.L. 93-303).

Table 9(B) - Special permit fee collection costs, by agency, 1974

	Direct Costs		Indirect Costs	
	A*	B*	A*	B*
BLM	\$1,612.	\$1,834.	\$720.	\$1,715.
FWS	0.	0.	0.	5.
COST TYPE TOTAL	\$3446.		\$2435.	
GRAND TOTAL	\$5881.			

(No Other Agencies with Special Permit Fees)



Table 9(C) - Entrance fee collection costs, NPS, 1974

	Direct Costs		Indirect Costs	
	A*	B*	A*	B*
NPS	\$616,984.	\$984,755.	\$241,039.	\$190,828.
COST TYPE				
TOTAL	1,601,739.		\$431,867.	
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,033,606.			

(No Other Agencies with Entrance Fees)

Table 9(D) - Total of collection costs, all agencies, 1974

	Use Fee Costs	Special Permit Fee Costs	Entrance Fee Costs
ALL AGENCIES			
COST TOTAL	\$7,486,176.	\$5,886.	\$2,033,606.
GRAND COST TOTAL	\$9,114,459.		

Table 10 - Annual visitation to Federal recreation  
fee management units, by agency, 1974

Table 10(A) - Annual Visitation to Use Fee Management Units  
in Visitor Hours

	Existing		Potential	
	A*	B*	A*	B*
BLM	5,336.	320,100.	1,673,876.	0.
BR	245,182.	334,950.	0.	0.
CE	18,100,000. <sup>2</sup>	44,800,000. <sup>2</sup>	0.	0.
FS	See 3, Tb. 8	296,918,000.	0.	0.
FWS	11,724.	45,730. <sup>1</sup>	0.	0.
NPS	32,088,932.	518,958,298.	5,474,871.	863,106.
TVA	1,136,028.	1,881,348.	0.	0.
TOTAL	57,587,202.	863,258,426.	7,148,747.	863,106.

A\* = January 1 - June 30, 1974 (Approximate period prior to P.L. 93-303).  
B\* = July 1 - December 31, 1974 (Approximate period after P.L. 93-303).

<sup>1</sup>For the NPS, 26 park management units charged both entrance and use fees in 1974. Total visitor hours for these management units are included in both categories.

<sup>2</sup>For the CE, annual visitation here is that for camping areas only.

Table 10(B) - Annual visitation to entrance fee management units  
in visitor hours, NPS, 1974

	Existing		Potential	
	A*	B*	A*	B*
NPS	125,948,110.	301,574,704.	56,256.	81,119.

(No Other Agencies with Such Visitation)

Table 10(C) - Annual visitation to special permit fee management units  
in visitor hours, BLM, 1974

	Existing		Potential	
	A*	B*	A*	B*
BLM	95,238,000.	145,454,000.	88,558,000.	142,158,000.

(No Other Agencies with Such Visitation)



Table 11 - Federal recreation fee campground capacity, by agency, 1974

	Existing Campground Capacity-OTU or PAOT		Potential Campground Capacity-OTU or PAOT	
	A*	B*	A*	B*
BLM	2,274.	2,274.	8,953.	8,953.
BR	- N O N E	R E	P O R T	E D -
CE	37,632.	74,658.	0.	0.
FS	12,540.	287,281.	0.	0.
FWS	- N O N E	R E	P O R T	E D -
NPS	0.	142,104.	0.	1,280.
TVA	2,912.	2,912.	0.	0.
TOTAL	55,358.	509,229.	8,953.	10,233.

A\* = January 1 - June 30, 1974 (Approximate period prior to P.L. 93-303).

B\* = July 1 - December 31, 1974 (Approximate period after P.L. 93-303).

OTU = One Time Use

PAOT = Persons At One Time

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Summary of Progress

Recent legislation defining and strengthening the fee program includes P.L. 92-347, which laid the foundation for the current fee system, and P.L. 93-81, which clarified certain prohibitions and concepts. In 1974, legislative progress resulted in P.L. 93-303 which clarified campground charges, broadened Passport coverage and provided many other valuable program improvements.

The year 1974 was also one of progress in the administrative sphere. New and improved Rules and Regulations were promulgated in the most part due to the outstanding efforts of the land-managing agencies. These agencies also cooperated fully with BOR in the 1974 Field Check and the 1974 Annual Recreation Report.

In carrying out the 1974 Field Check many interviews were completed with both members of the public and agency personnel. The results were challenging. These interviews indicated both a lack of knowledge and some confusion about Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports and other elements of the fee program. Certainly there is a need for a strengthened fee program information effort. The success of such an effort is dependent on the governing laws and regulations remaining essentially as they are so that the public can become accustomed to them.



### Recommended Actions for Improvement

The year 1974 for the Federal Recreation Fee Program was an active and productive one. For 1975, program administrators look forward to stabilizing program efforts and making further progress in the areas of uniformity, comparability and acceptability of Federal recreation fees.

These administrative program efforts will be more effective if no major legislative changes are made. With no great changes in the current situation, conditions could be further stabilized and program efforts and improvements should proceed on a solid and sure footing. Program administrators urge, therefore, that no substantial fee program amending legislation be considered in 1975.

## EXHIBITS





Public Law 92-347  
92nd Congress, S. 1893  
July 11, 1972

## An Act

86 STAT. 459

To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to restore the Golden Eagle Passport Program, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subsection 1(b) of the Act of July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601), is further amended by inserting the following new section and renumbering subsequent sections accordingly:

Golden Eagle  
Passport Pro-  
gram.  
Restoration.  
16 USC 4601-5  
note.  
16 USC 4601-4  
note.

"ADMISSION AND SPECIAL RECREATION USE FEES: ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATIONS

"SEC. 4. (a) ADMISSION FEES.—Entrance or admission fees shall be charged only at designated units of the National Park System administered by the Department of the Interior and National Recreation Areas administered by the Department of Agriculture. No admission fees of any kind shall be charged or imposed for entrance into any other Federally owned areas used for outdoor recreation purposes.

"(1) For admission into any such designated area, an annual admission permit (to be known as the 'Golden Eagle Passport') shall be available, for a fee of not more than \$10. Any person purchasing the annual permit, and any person accompanying him, in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle shall be entitled to general admission into any admission fee area designated pursuant to this section during the calendar year in which the annual fee is paid, but such permit shall not authorize any use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services for which additional fees are charged pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. The annual permit shall be nontransferable and the unlawful use thereof shall be punishable in accordance with regulations established pursuant to subsection (d). The annual permit shall be available for purchase through the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and through all post offices of the first- and second-class and at such others as the Postmaster General shall direct. The Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the Postal Service from the receipts thereof such funds as are adequate for the reimbursement of the cost of the service so provided.

"Golden Eagle  
Passport."

Postal Service,  
reimbursement.

"(2) Reasonable admission fees for a single visit at any designated area shall be established by the administering Secretary for persons who choose not to purchase the annual permit or who enter such an area by means other than by private, noncommercial vehicle.

Single-visit  
fees.

"(3) No admission fee shall be charged for travel by private, noncommercial vehicle over any national parkway or any road or highway established as a part of the National Federal Aid System, as defined in section 101, title 23, United States Code, which is commonly used by the public as a means of travel between two places either or both of which are outside the area. Nor shall any fee be charged for travel by private, noncommercial vehicle over any road or highway to any land in which such person has any property right if such land is within any such designated area. In the Smoky Mountains National Park, unless fees are charged for entrance into said park on main highways and thoroughfares, fees shall not be charged for entrance on other routes into said park or any part thereof.

Fee-free  
travel areas.

72 Stat. 885.

Smoky Mountains  
National Park.

"(4) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish procedures providing for the issuance of an annual entrance permit (to be known as the 'Golden Age Passport') to any

"Golden Age  
Passport."



Foreign  
visitors.

person sixty-two years of age or older applying for such permit. Such permit shall be nontransferable, shall be issued without charge, and shall entitle the bearer and any person accompanying the bearer in a single, private noncommercial vehicle to entry into any admission fee area designated pursuant to this section. No other free permits shall be issued to any person: *Provided*, That no fees of any kind shall be collected from any persons who have a right of access for hunting or fishing privileges under a specific provision of law or treaty or who are engaged in the conduct of official Federal, State, or local Government business and *Provided further*, That for no more than three years after the date of enactment of this Act, visitors to the United States will be granted entrance, without charge, to any designated admission fee area upon presentation of a valid passport.

"(b) SPECIAL RECREATION USE FEES.—Each Federal agency developing, administering, or providing specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services related to outdoor recreation shall provide for the collection of special recreation use fees for the use of sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.

"(1) Daily use fees for overnight occupancy within areas specially developed for such use shall be determined on the basis of the value of the capital improvements offered, the cost of the services furnished, and other pertinent factors. Any person bearing a valid Golden Age Passport issued pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled upon presentation of such permit to utilize such special recreation facilities at a rate of fifty per centum of the established daily use fee.

Special  
permits.

"(2) Special recreation permits for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized recreation uses may be issued in accordance with procedures and at fees established by the agency involved.

Fees, criteria,  
posting,  
uniformity.

"(c) All fees established pursuant to this section shall be fair and equitable, taking into consideration the direct and indirect cost to the Government, the benefits to the recipient, the public policy or interest served, the comparable recreation fees charged by non-Federal public agencies, the economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection and other pertinent factors. Clear notice that an admission fee or special recreation use fee has been established shall be prominently posted at each area and at appropriate locations therein and shall be included in publications distributed at such areas. It is the intent of this Act that comparable fees should be charged by the several Federal agencies for comparable services and facilities.

Rules and  
regulations.

"(d) In accordance with the provisions of this section, the heads of appropriate departments and agencies may prescribe rules and regulations for areas under their administration for the collection of any entrance fee and/or special recreation use fee, as the case may be. Persons authorized by the heads of such Federal agencies to enforce any such rules or regulations issued under this subsection may, within areas under the administration or authority of such agency head and with or, if the offense is committed in his presence, without a warrant, arrest any person who violates such rules and regulations. Any person so arrested may be tried and sentenced by the United States magistrate specifically designated for that purpose by the court by which he was appointed, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided in title 18, United States Code, section 3401, subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), as amended. Any violations of the rules and regulations issued under this subsection shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

Enforcement.

82 Stat. 1115.  
Penalty.



"(e) Except as otherwise provided by law or as may be required by lawful contracts entered into prior to September 3, 1964, providing that revenues collected at particular Federal areas shall be credited to specific purposes, all fees collected shall be covered into a special account in the Treasury of the United States to be administered in conjunction with, but separate from, the revenues in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Revenues in the special account shall be available for appropriation, without prejudice to appropriations from other sources for the same purposes, for any authorized outdoor recreation function of the agency by which the fees were collected: *Provided, however,* That not more than forty per centum of the amount so credited may be appropriated during the five fiscal years following the enactment of this Act for the enhancement of the fee collection system established by this section, including the promotion and enforcement thereof.

Fee disposition.

"(f) Nothing in this Act shall authorize Federal hunting or fishing licenses or fees or charges for commercial or other activities not related to recreation, nor shall it affect any rights or authority of the States with respect to fish and wildlife, nor shall it repeal or modify any provision of law that permits States or political subdivisions to share in the revenues from Federal lands or any provision of law that provides that any fees or charges collected at particular Federal areas shall be used for or credited to specific purposes or special funds as authorized by that provision of law.

"(g) Periodic reports indicating the number and location of fee collection areas, the number and location of potential fee collection areas, capacity and visitation information, the fees collected, and other pertinent data, shall be coordinated and compiled by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and transmitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate. Such reports, which shall be transmitted no later than March 31 annually, shall include any recommendations which the Bureau may have with respect to improving this aspect of the land and water conservation fund program."

Annual reports to Congress.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior may establish and collect use or royalty fees for the manufacture, reproduction, or use of "The Golden Eagle Insignia", originated by the Department of the Interior and announced in the December 3, 1970, issue of the Federal Register (35 Federal Register 18376) as the official symbol for Federal recreation areas designated for recreation fee collection. Any fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be covered into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

"Golden Eagle Insignia", royalties.

43 CFR Part 18.

(b) Chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding the following new section thereto:

62 Stat. 731;  
82 Stat. 291;  
84 Stat. 870.  
18 USC 700.

**"§ 715. 'The Golden Eagle Insignia'**

"As used in this section, 'The Golden Eagle Insignia' means the words 'The Golden Eagle' and the representation of an American Golden Eagle (colored gold) and a family group (colored midnight blue) enclosed within a circle (colored white with a midnight blue border) framed by a rounded triangle (colored gold with a midnight blue border) which was originated by the Department of the Interior as the official symbol for Federal recreation fee areas.

"Whoever, except as authorized under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior, knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses 'The Golden Eagle Insignia', or any facsimile thereof, in such a manner as is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Penalty.

"The use of any such emblem, sign, insignia, or words which was lawful on the date of enactment of this Act shall not be a violation of this section.

"A violation of this section may be enjoined at the suit of the Attorney General, upon complaint by the Secretary of the Interior."

(c) The analysis of chapter 33 immediately preceding section 701 of title 18 is amended by adding at the end thereon:

"715. 'The Golden Eagle Insignia'."

Termination.

(d) The rights in "The Golden Eagle Insignia" under this Act, shall terminate if the use by the Secretary of the Interior of "The Golden Eagle Insignia" is abandoned. Nonuse for a continuous period of two years shall constitute abandonment.

Approved July 11, 1972.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 92-742 accompanying H.R. 6730 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs) and No. 92-1164 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 92-490 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 117 (1971): Nov. 22, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 118 (1972): Feb. 7, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 6730.

June 28, House agreed to conference report.

June 29, Senate agreed to conference report.





Public Law 93-81  
93rd Congress, H. R. 6717  
August 1, 1973

## An Act

To amend certain provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 relating to the collection of fees in connection with the use of Federal areas for outdoor recreation purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first paragraph of section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 4601-5), is amended to read as follows:

“(b) **SPECIAL RECREATION USE FEES.**—Each Federal agency developing, administering, or providing specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services related to outdoor recreation shall provide for the collection of special recreation use fees for the use of sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense: *Provided*, That in no event shall there be a charge for the day use or recreational use of those facilities or combination of those facilities or areas which virtually all visitors might reasonably be expected to utilize, such as, but not limited to, picnic areas, boat ramps where no mechanical or hydraulic equipment is provided, drinking water, wayside exhibits, roads, trails, overlook sites, visitors’ centers, scenic drives, and toilet facilities. No fee may be charged for access to or use of any campground not having the following—flush restrooms, showers reasonably available, access and circulatory roads, sanitary disposal stations reasonably available, visitor protection control, designated tent or trailer spaces, refuse containers and potable water.”

Federal  
recreation  
areas.  
Fees.

86 Stat. 459.  
16 USC 4601-6a.

SEC. 2. Section 4(a)(2) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (78 Stat. 879; 16 U.S.C. 4601-5), is amended to read as follows:

87 STAT. 178  
87 STAT. 179

“Reasonable admission fees for a single visit at any designated area shall be established by the administering Secretary for persons who choose not to purchase the annual permit or who enter such an area by means other than by private, noncommercial vehicle. A ‘single visit’ means that length of time a visitor remains within the exterior boundary of a designated fee area beginning from the day he first enters the area until he leaves, except that on the same day such admission fee is paid, the visitor may leave and reenter without the payment of an additional admission fee to the same area.”

"Single visit".

Approved August 1, 1973.

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-212 (Comm. on Public Works).  
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-250 (Comm. on Public Works) and No. 93-312  
(Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 119 (1973):  
MAY 22, considered and passed House.  
July 17, considered and passed Senate, amended.  
July 19, House concurred in Senate amendments.



Public Law 93-303  
93rd Congress, S. 2844  
June 7, 1974

## An Act

To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended, to provide for collection of special recreation use fees at additional campgrounds, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a), is further amended as follows;

(a) The heading of the section is revised to read:

"ADMISSION AND USE FEES; ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATIONS".

(b) The second sentence of section 4(a) is amended to read: "No admission fees of any kind shall be charged or imposed for entrance into any other federally owned areas which are operated and maintained by a Federal agency and used for outdoor recreation purposes."

(c) Subsection (a) (1) is revised to read:

"(1) For admission into any such designated area, an annual admission permit (to be known as the Golden Eagle Passport) shall be available, for a fee of not more than \$10. The permittee and any person accompanying him in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle, or alternatively, the permittee and his spouse, children, and parents accompanying him where entry to the area is by any means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, shall be entitled to general admission into any area designated pursuant to this subsection. The annual permit shall be valid during the calendar year for which the annual fee is paid. The annual permit shall not authorize any uses for which additional fees are charged pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section. The annual permit shall be nontransferable and the unlawful use thereof shall be punishable in accordance with regulations established pursuant to subsection (e). The annual permit shall be available for purchase at any such designated area."

Federal recreation areas.  
Fees.  
86 Stat. 459;  
87 Stat. 178, 179.

Golden Eagle  
Passport.

(d) Subsection (a) (2) is revised by deleting in the first sentence "or who enter such an area by means other than by private, noncommercial vehicle".

86 STAT. 192  
86 STAT. 193

(e) Subsection (a) (4) is amended by revising the first two sentences to read: "The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish procedures providing for the issuance of a lifetime admission permit (to be known as the 'Golden Age Passport') to any citizen of, or person domiciled in, the United States sixty-two years of age or older applying for such permit. Such permit shall be nontransferable, shall be issued without charge, and shall entitle the permittee and any person accompanying him in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle, or alternatively, the permittee and his spouse and children accompanying him where entry to the area is by any means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, to general admission into any area designated pursuant to this subsection."

Lifetime admission permit.

(f) In subsection (b) the first paragraph is revised to read:

"(b) RECREATION USE FEES.—Each Federal agency developing, administering, providing or furnishing at Federal expense, specialized outdoor recreation sites, facilities, equipment, or services shall, in accordance with this subsection and subsection (d) of this section, provide for the collection of daily recreation use fees at the place of use or any reasonably convenient location: *Provided*, That in no event shall there be a charge by any such agency for the use, either singly or



in any combination, of drinking water, wayside exhibits, roads, overlook sites, visitors' centers, scenic drives, toilet facilities, picnic tables, or boat ramps: *Provided, however*, That a fee shall be charged for boat launching facilities only where specialized facilities or services such as mechanical or hydraulic boat lifts or facilities are provided: *And provided further*, That in no event shall there be a charge for the use of any campground not having the following—tent or trailer spaces, drinking water, access road, refuse containers, toilet facilities, personal collection of the fee by an employee or agent of the Federal agency operating the facility, reasonable visitor protection, and simple devices for containing a campfire (where campfires are permitted). At each lake or reservoir under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, where camping is permitted, such agency shall provide at least one primitive campground, containing designated campsites, sanitary facilities, and vehicular access, where no charge shall be imposed. Any Golden Age Passport permittee shall be entitled upon presentation of such permit to utilize such special recreation facilities at a rate of 50 per centum of the established use fee."

86 Stat. 460.  
16 USC 4601-6a.

(g) In subsection (b) paragraph "(1)" is deleted; the paragraph designation "2" is redesignated as subsection "(c) RECREATION PERMITS.—"; and subsequent subsections are redesignated accordingly.

(h) In new subsection (d) the second sentence is revised to read: "Clear notice that a fee has been established pursuant to this section shall be prominently posted at each area and at appropriate locations therein and shall be included in publications distributed at such areas."

Rules and  
regulations.

(i) In new subsection (e) the first sentence is revised to read: "In accordance with the provisions of this section, the heads of appropriate departments and agencies may prescribe rules and regulations for areas under their administration for the collection of any fee established pursuant to this section."

88 STAT. 193  
88 STAT. 194

(j) In new subsection (f) the first sentence is revised to read as follows:

"(f) Except as otherwise provided by law or as may be required by lawful contracts entered into prior to September 3, 1964, providing that revenues collected at particular Federal areas shall be credited to specific purposes, all fees which are collected by any Federal agency shall be covered into a special account in the Treasury of the United States to be administered in conjunction with, but separate from, the revenues in the Land and Water Conservation Fund: *Provided*, That the head of any Federal agency, under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, may contract with any public or private entity to provide visitor reservation services; and any such contract may provide that the contractor shall be permitted to deduct a commission to be fixed by the agency head from the amount charged the public for providing such services and to remit the net proceeds therefrom to the contracting agency."

78 Stat. 900;  
86 Stat. 459.  
16 USC 4601-8.

SEC. 2. Section 6(e) (1) of title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Whenever a State provides that the owner of a single-family residence may, at his option, elect to retain a right of use and occupancy for not less than six months from the date of acquisition of such residence and such owner elects to retain such a right, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894) and for the purposes of those sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of that Act."

42 USC 4623-  
4626.  
46 USC 4601.

June 7, 1974

- 3 -

Pub. Law 93-303

88 STAT. 194

Sec. 3. Section 9 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-10a), is further amended by deleting in the first sentence "section 6(a)(1)" and substituting "section 7(a)(1)".

82 Stat. 355;

84 Stat. 410.

Approved June 7, 1974.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-1076 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 93-745 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):

Mar. 29, considered and passed Senate.

June 4, considered and passed House, amended.

June 5, Senate concurred in House amendments.



# GOLDEN EAGLE & GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT

## rules and regulations

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each month.

### Title 43—Public Lands: Interior SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

#### PART 18—RECREATION FEES

##### Golden Eagle Program

The Department of the Interior hereby promulgates final regulations for the collection of entrance fees, recreation use fees, and special recreation permit fees at designated Federal recreation areas and facilities. These regulations reflect changes in Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a (Supp., 1974), resulting from the enactment of Pub. L. 93-303, and include: (1) The expansion of the benefits under the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports; (2) a provision for the collection of daily recreation use fees at the place of use or at any reasonably convenient location; (3) a prohibition against the collection of fees for the use of certain enumerated sites and facilities; (4) the relaxation of the restrictions on the collection of recreation use fees for camping; and (5) the creation of a separate category of fees for special recreation permits. Since the visitor season for this calendar year is now in progress, it has been determined that final rulemaking is required and necessary in order to implement expeditiously these changes in the Department's Federal recreation fee program. Accordingly, advance notice and comment on these regulations is impracticable and not in the public interest. However, the Department invites interested persons to comment on these final regulations within thirty days from the date of their publication. Such comments will be received and considered for the purpose of determining the desirability or need for making further amendments to these regulations. Such comments should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

**Effective date.** These regulations shall be effective on September 16, 1974.

Dated: September 9, 1974.

NATHANIEL P. REED,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Part 18 of Subtitle A of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revised to read as follows:

Sec.

- 18.1 Application.
- 18.2 Types of Federal recreation fees.
- 18.3 Designation.
- 18.4 Posting.
- 18.5 Golden Eagle Passport.
- 18.6 Golden Age Passport.

- 18.7 Entrance fees for single-visit permits.
- 18.8 Validation and display of entrance permits.
- 18.9 Establishment of recreation use fees.
- 18.10 Special recreation permits and special recreation permit fees.
- 18.11 Collection of Federal recreation fees.
- 18.12 Enforcement.
- 18.13 Exceptions, exclusions, and exemptions.
- 18.14 Public notification.
- 18.15 Golden Eagle Insignia.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 4, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C.A. 4601-6a (Supp., 1974)), as amended by Pub. L. 93-303; and section 3, Act of July 11, 1972, 86 Stat. 461.

#### § 18.1 Application.

This part is promulgated pursuant to section 4, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 16 U.S.C.A. 4601-6a (Supp., 1974), and section 3, Act of July 11, 1972, 86 Stat. 461. Any Federal recreation fee charged by any bureau of the Department of the Interior shall be charged according to criteria set forth in this part.

#### § 18.2 Types of Federal recreation fees.

There shall be three types of Federal recreation fees:

- (a) Entrance fees, charged either on an annual or single-visit basis, for admission to any Designated Entrance Fee Area;
- (b) Daily recreation use fees for the use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment or services furnished at Federal expense; and
- (c) Special recreation permit fees for specialized recreation uses, such as, but not limited to, group activities, recreation events, and the use of motorized recreation vehicles.

#### § 18.3 Designation.

(a) An area or closely related group of areas shall be designated as an area at which entrance fees shall be charged (hereinafter "Designated Entrance Fee Area") if the following conditions are found to exist concurrently:

- (1) The area is a unit of the National Park System administered by the Department of the Interior;
  - (2) The area is administered primarily for scenic, scientific, historical, cultural, or recreation purposes;
  - (3) The area has recreation facilities or services provided at Federal expense; and
  - (4) The nature of the area is such that entrance fee collection is administratively and economically practical.
- (b) Any specialized site, facility, equipment or service related to outdoor recreation (hereinafter "facility") shall be designated as a facility for which a

recreation use fee shall be charged (hereinafter "Designated Recreation Use Facility") if:

(1) For each Designated Recreation Use Facility, at least one of the following criteria is satisfied:

(i) A substantial Federal investment has been made in the facility,

(ii) The facility requires regular maintenance,

(iii) The facility is characterized by the presence of personnel, or

(iv) The facility is utilized for the personal benefit of the user for a fixed period of time; and,

(2) For each Designated Recreation Use Facility, all of the following criteria are satisfied:

(i) The facility is developed, administered, or provided by any bureau of the Department of the Interior,

(ii) The facility is provided at Federal expense, and

(iii) The nature of the facility is such that fee collection is administratively and economically practical.

(3) In no event shall any of the following, whether used singly or in any combination, be designated as facilities for which recreation use fees shall be charged: Drinking water, wayside exhibits, roads, overlook sites, visitors' centers, scenic drives, toilet facilities, picnic tables, and boat ramps. The first sentence of this paragraph does not apply to boat launching facilities with specialized facilities or services, such as mechanical or hydraulic boat lifts or facilities. Such boat launching facilities shall be designated as facilities for which recreation use fees shall be charged. *Provided*, They satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (b) (1) and (b) (2) of this section.

(4) In no event shall a campground, which satisfies the requirements of paragraphs (b) (1) and (b) (2) of this section, be designated as a facility for which recreation use fees shall be charged unless the campground has all of the following: Tent or trailer spaces, drinking water, access road, refuse containers, toilet facilities, personal fee collection, reasonable visitor protection, and simple devices for containing a campfire where campfires are permitted. A campground may be designated for recreation use fee collection whether the above enumerated amenities are provided for individual or group use.

(c) Any specialized recreation use including, but not limited to, group activities, recreation events, or the use of motorized recreation vehicles, shall qualify as a use for which a special recreation permit fee may be charged (hereinafter "Special Recreation Permit Use")



such use occurs in areas under the jurisdiction of any bureau of the Department of the Interior.

#### 4. Posting.

(1) The administering bureaus of the Department of the Interior shall provide for the posting of the following designation sign at entrances to Designated Entrance Fee Areas and at appropriate locations in areas with Designated Recreation Use Facilities in such a manner that the visiting public will be clearly notified that Federal recreation fees are charged. The designation sign shall:

(a) Be constructed of enameled steel, treated aluminum, silk screen reflective materials attached to wood or metal, or other permanent materials;

(b) Consist of the basic elements, proportion, and color as indicated below:

(c) The representation of an American Golden Eagle (colored gold) and a family group (colored midnight blue) posed within a circle (colored white with a midnight blue border) framed by a rounded triangle (colored gold with a midnight blue border).

(d) The color midnight blue shall be Pantone Matching System 282; the color gold shall be Pantone Matching System

(e) The rounded triangle shall be 18 inches in vertical height at all Designated Entrance Fee Areas, except that at areas accessible only on foot, the rounded triangle may be 9 inches vertical height;

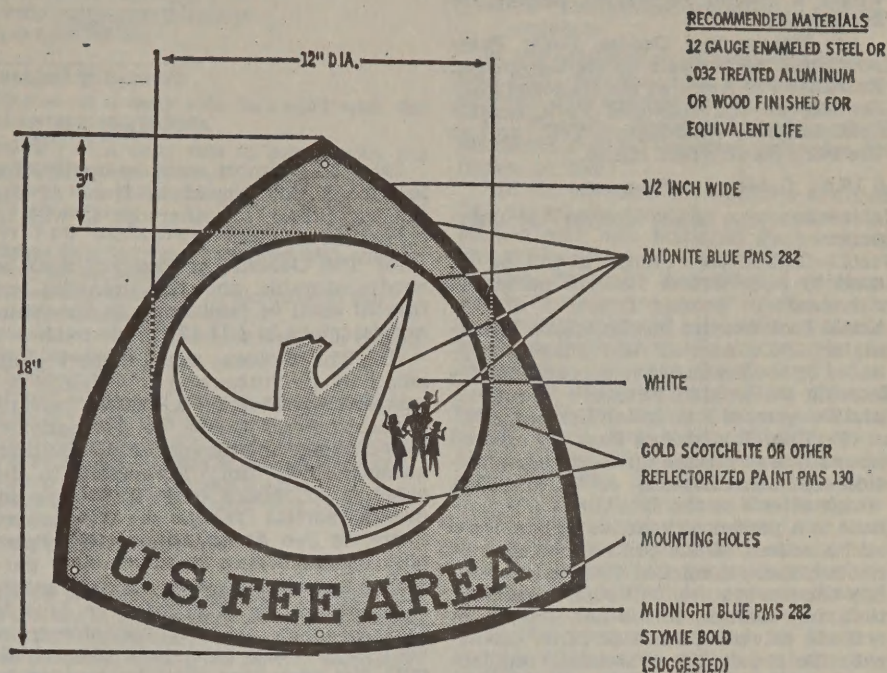
(f) The words "U.S. Fee Area" as indicated below.

(g) Clear notice shall be posted by any bureau issuing special recreation permits in areas having administrative jurisdiction over the area in which the use authorized by such a permit is to occur, that fees are charged for such permits. In addition, any specialized recreation use authorized by permit shall, where reasonably feasible, be posted with the designation sign described in paragraph (c) of this section at the site of use at the time of use.

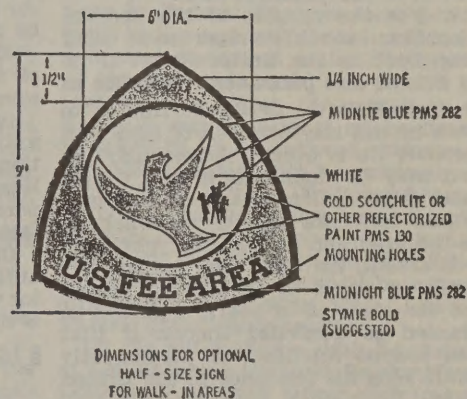
(h) Proportionally sized replicas of the designation sign described in paragraph (a) of this section may be used in conjunction with other signs erected by the bureau of the Department of the Interior which direct the public to Designated Entrance Fee Areas, Designated Recreation Use Facilities, or Special Recreation Permit Uses.

(i) No entrance fee for admission to a Designated Entrance Fee Area or recreation use fee for the use of any designated Recreation Use Facility shall be collected unless such area or facility is posted in accordance with this section. The fee for any Special Recreation Permit shall be collected unless clear notice is given that such a fee is charged is posted at the area headquarters of the bureau issuing such permit in which the use authorized by the permit is to occur.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR OFFICIAL DESIGNATION SIGN



DIMENSIONS FOR STANDARD SIGN



### § 18.5 Golden Eagle Passport.

(a) The Golden Eagle Passport is an annual permit, valid on a calendar-year basis, for admission to any Designated Entrance Fee Area. The charge for the Golden Eagle Passport shall be \$10. The annual Golden Eagle Passport shall be nontransferable and the unlawful use thereof shall be punishable in the manner described in § 18.12 of this part.

(b) The Golden Eagle Passport shall admit the permittee and any persons accompanying him in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle, or alternatively, the permittee and his spouse, children, and parents accompanying him where entry to the area is by any means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, to Designated Entrance Fee Areas. Golden Eagle Passport coverage does not include a permittee and his spouse, children, or

parents entering a Designated Entrance Fee Area in two separate, private, non-commercial vehicles. In this case, only the vehicle with the permittee shall be covered by the Passport. The persons in the second vehicle shall be subject to the single-visit entrance fee requirement.

(1) "Private, noncommercial vehicle," for the purpose of this part, shall include any passenger car, station wagon, pickup camper truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle which is used for private recreation purposes.

(2) "Accompanying," for the purpose of this section, shall be defined as coming immediately with (at the same time) and entering together with (in physical proximity).

(c) The annual Golden Eagle Passport does not authorize the use of any Designated Recreation Use Facility for



which a recreation use fee is charged or any Special Recreation Permit Use for which a special recreation permit fee is charged.

(d) The annual Golden Eagle Passport shall be for sale at all Designated Entrance Fee Areas of the National Park Service, at the National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and at the Park Service field offices.

#### § 18.6 Golden Age Passport.

(a) Issuance of the Golden Age Passport:

(1) Golden Age Passports will be issued by appropriate Federal personnel (hereinafter "Issuing Officer") at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and at field offices designated by the heads of the bureaus administering Designated Entrance Fee Areas and Designated Recreation Use Facilities.

(2) The Golden Age Passport will be issued free of charge upon the presentation of identification or information which attests to the fact that the applicant is a person 62 years of age or older and a citizen of the United States, or if not a citizen, domiciled therein. To satisfy the age requirement such identification may include, but is not limited to, a State driver's license or birth certificate. To satisfy the citizenship requirement, such identification may include, but is not limited to, a birth certificate or a voter registration card issued by a State or Territory, or a political subdivision thereof, of the United States.

(3) For the purpose of this section, an applicant should be regarded as being "domiciled" in the United States if he has a fixed and permanent residence in the United States or its Territories to which he has the intention of returning whenever he is absent. Accordingly, an alien may be domiciled in the United States if he maintains a fixed and permanent residence therein to which he has the intention of returning whenever he is absent. An alien who temporarily travels or works in the United States, even for a period of years, shall not be regarded as domiciled therein if that alien has no intention of permanently maintaining his residence in the United States.

(4) The Golden Age Passport, commencing with the issuance of the 1975 Golden Age Passports, shall be a lifetime permit valid for the life of the permittee.

(5) Any applicant meeting the age and other requirements described in paragraph (a) (2) of this section not having in his possession any identification or information evidencing his qualification for a Golden Age Passport may be issued such a Passport on the basis of the affidavit below, if such an affidavit is signed in front of the Issuing Officer.

Passport No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To the Secretary of the Interior:

I do hereby swear or affirm that I am 62 years of age or older, that I am a citizen of the United States or that I am domiciled therein and that I am duly entitled to be issued free of charge one Golden Age Passport pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 16 U.S.C. A.4601-6a (Supp., 1974), as amended by Pub. L. 93-303.

-----  
Signature

-----  
Street

-----  
Town, City, State

-----  
Issuing Officer

(6) The Passport must be applied for in person and signed in front of the Issuing Officer or otherwise it will be treated as invalid.

(7) The Golden Age Passport shall be nontransferable and the unlawful use thereof shall be punishable in the manner described in § 18.12 of this part.

(b) The Golden Age Passport shall admit the permittee and any persons accompanying him in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle, or alternatively, the permittee and his spouse and children accompanying him where entry to the areas is by means other than private, noncommercial vehicle to Designated Entrance Fee Areas. Golden Age Passport coverage does not include a permittee and his spouse or children entering a Designated Entrance Fee Area in two separate, private, noncommercial vehicles. In this case, only the vehicle with the permittee shall be covered by the Passport. The persons in the second vehicle shall be subject to the single-visit entrance fee requirement.

(1) "Private, noncommercial vehicle," for the purposes of this subsection, shall be defined the same as in § 18.5(b) (1).

(2) "Accompanying," for the purpose of this subsection, shall be defined the same as in § 18.5(b) (2).

(c) Any Golden Age Passport permittee shall be entitled upon presentation of the Passport to utilize Designated Recreation Use Facilities at a rate of 50 percent of the established recreation use fees.

(d) The Golden Age Passport does not authorize any specialized recreation use for which a special recreation permit fee is charged.

#### § 18.7 Entrance fees for single-visit permits.

(a) Entrance fees for single-visit permits shall be selected by the National Park Service from within the range of fees listed below, provided that such fees are established in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) The direct and indirect cost to the Government;

(2) The benefit to the recipient;

(3) The public policy or interest served;

(4) The comparable recreation fees charged by other Federal and non-Federal public agencies within the service area of the management unit at which the fee is charged;

(5) The economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection; and,

(6) Other pertinent factors.

(b) There shall be two types of single-visit entrance fees charged at Designated Entrance Fee Areas for those persons not covered by either Golden Eagle or Golden Age Passports.

(1) The fee for a single-visit permit applicable to those persons entering private, noncommercial vehicle shall \$1 to \$3 per vehicle. The single-visit permit shall admit the permittee and persons accompanying him in said vehicle. The single-visit permit shall valid only at the one Designated Entrance Fee Area for which it was purchased. "Accompanying," for the purpose of this section, shall mean entering together with the permittee while being transported by the same private, noncommercial vehicle which the permittee occupies.

(2) The fee for a single-visit permit applicable to those persons entering any means other than private, noncommercial vehicle shall be \$0.50 to \$1.50 per person and shall be valid at the one Designated Entrance Fee Area for which it paid.

(c) Any of the permits provided for paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be valid at the Designated Entrance Fee Area for which it was purchased during the same calendar day of purchase. In addition, at overnight use areas, a single-visit permit shall be valid as long as the permittee and those covered by his permit remain within the boundary of the Designated Entrance Fee Area beginning from the first day of entry until the day of departure; except that the same day that the entrance fee is paid, the permittee and those covered by the permit may leave and reenter without payment of additional fees.

#### § 18.8 Validation and display of entrance permits.

(a) Every annual and lifetime permit shall be validated by the signature of the bearer on the face of the permit at the time of its receipt.

(b) All annual, lifetime and single-visit permits shall be nontransferable.

(c) Every permit shall be kept on the person of its owner, and shall be exhibited on the request of any authorized representative of the administering bureau.

#### § 18.9 Establishment of recreation use fees.

(a) Recreation use fees shall be selected by all outdoor recreation administering bureaus of the Department the Interior from within the schedule fees listed below provided that such fees are established in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) The direct and indirect cost to the Government;

(2) The benefit to the recipient;

(3) The public policy or interest served;

(4) The comparable recreation fees charged by other Federal and non-Federal public agencies within the service area of the management unit at which the fee is charged;

(5) The economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection; and

(6) Other pertinent factors.

(b) Recreation use fees may be established for other types of facilities in addition to those which are listed below



amounts as are recommended by Secretary of the Interior.

**(b) Schedule of Recreation Use Fees:**

and trailer sites-----	Up to \$4.00 per site for overnight use. <sup>1</sup>
camping sites-----	Up to \$0.50 daily per site per person. <sup>1,2</sup>
specialized boat launching facilities and services-----	Up to \$1.50 per boat per day. <sup>3</sup>
lockers-----	Up to \$0.25 per locker daily.
storage and handling-----	To be established at a daily rate in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.
restrooms-----	To be established at a daily rate in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.
and other means of transportation-----	To be established at a rate in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.
showers-----	Up to \$0.50 daily per bathroom per person.
swimming pools-----	To be established at a daily rate in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.
night shelters-----	To be established at a daily rate in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.
guided tours-----	To be established at a rate in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.
medical hook-ups-----	Up to \$1 per hook-up per day.
vehicle and trailer storage-----	To be established at a daily rate in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.
use of nonmotorized boats-----	A minimum of \$1 per boat per day or fraction thereof.
use of motorized boats-----	A minimum of \$5 per boat per day or fraction thereof.
use of hunting blinds-----	Up to \$5 per blind per day or fraction thereof.
interpretation services-----	To be established at a rate in accord with criteria set forth in this section.
designated sites (highly developed)-----	Up to \$1.50 daily per site per person.

provided that in no event shall there be a charge for the use of any campsite and adjacent facilities unless the campground in which the site is located has all of the following: restrooms, drinking water, access road, refuse containers, toilet facilities, personal protection, and simple devices for containing a campfire (where campfires are permitted).

The administering bureau may establish a group use rate in lieu of the above "Group Use Sites" recreation use fee in accordance with the criteria set out in this section, and such rate is not less than \$3.00 per day per group. Such a group use rate may be established either a special recreation permit fee or a recreation use fee as determined by the administering bureau.

Fees for boat ramps are prohibited. However, in the case of boat launching facilities and specialized facilities or services, such as mechanical or hydraulic lifts, reasonable fees may be assessed in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph (a) of this section.

**(c) Special recreation permits and special recreation permit fees.**

Special recreation permits may be issued in accordance with procedures established by the administering bureaus for specialized recreation uses, such as, but not limited to, group activities, recreation events, and the use of motorized vehicles. In any instance where such a permit is required, the following conditions must be satisfied:

The use complies with pertinent State and Federal laws and regulations relating to public health, safety, air quality, and natural resources;

The use will not adversely impact biological, historic or primitive values and is not in conflict with existing recreation management programs and objectives;

The necessary clean-up and restoration is made for any damage to resources or facilities; and

The use is restricted, to the extent practicable, to an area where minimal disturbance is imposed on the environmental, cultural or natural resource values.

Fees for special recreation permits shall be established by all outdoor recreation bureaus of the Department of the Interior issuing such permits in accordance with the following criteria:

The direct and indirect cost to the permittee;

The benefit to the recipient;

The public policy or interest involved;

(4) The comparable recreation fees charged by other Federal and non-Federal public agencies within the service area of the management unit at which the fee is charged;

(5) The economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection, and

(6) Other pertinent factors.

**§ 18.11 Collection of Federal recreation fees.**

The bureaus of the Department of the Interior administering outdoor recreation programs shall provide for the collection of entrance fees at the place of admission to Designated Entrance Fee Areas; they shall provide for the collection of recreation use fees and/or special recreation permit fees at the place of use or at a location reasonably convenient for the public and the bureaus.

**§ 18.12 Enforcement.**

Persons authorized by the heads of the appropriate bureaus to enforce these regulations may arrest any person who violates these rules and regulations within areas under the administration or authority of such bureau head with a warrant or, if the offense is committed in his presence, without a warrant. Any violations of the rules and regulations issued in this part, except those in § 18.15, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

**§ 18.13 Exceptions, exclusions, and exemptions.**

In the application of the provisions of this part, the following exceptions, exclusions, and exemptions shall apply:

(a) Nothing contained herein shall authorize Federal hunting or fishing licenses or fees;

(b) No entrance fee shall be charged for travel by private noncommercial vehicle over any National Parkway, or any road or highway established as part of the National Federal-Aid System, which is commonly used by the public as a means of travel between two places, either or both of which are outside the Designated Entrance Fee Area;

(c) No entrance fee shall be charged for travel by private noncommercial vehicle over any road or highway to any land in which such person has any property right if such land is within any Designated Entrance Fee Area.

(d) No Federal recreation fee shall be charged for commercial or other activities not related to recreation, including, but not limited to, organized tours or outings conducted for educational or scientific purposes related to the resources of the area visited by bona fide institutions established for these purposes. Applicants for waiver of fees on this basis will be required to provide documentation of their official recognition as educational or scientific institutions by Federal, State or local government bodies and will also be required to provide a statement as to the purposes of the visit proposed. The use of any recreation facilities for which a fee waiver is requested must relate directly to scientific or educational purposes of the visit and may not be primarily for recreational purposes. No Federal recreation fee shall be charged any hospital inmate actively involved in medical treatment or therapy in the area visited.

(e) No entrance fee shall be charged any person conducting State, local, or Federal government business.

(f) No entrance fee shall be charged at any entrance to Great Smoky Mountains National Park unless such fees are charged at main highway and thoroughfare entrances.

(g) No entrance fees shall be charged for persons who have not reached their 16th birthday.

(h) Until July 12, 1975, no entrance fee shall be charged a foreign visitor to the United States seeking admission to any Designated Entrance Fee Area upon presentation of a valid passport.

(i) No entrance fees shall be charged persons having a right of access to lands or waters within a Designated Entrance Fee Area for hunting or fishing privileges under a specific provision of law or treaty.

**§ 18.14 Public notification.**

The administering bureaus shall notify the public of the specific Federal recreation fees which will be charged at areas and for facilities and uses under their jurisdiction. Such notification shall be accomplished by the posting of fee information in accordance with § 18.4 and the



inclusion of such information in publications distributed at each area or facility. Public announcements, press releases and any other suitable means may also be used to provide such notification.

#### § 18.15 The Golden Eagle Insignia.

(a) Definitions. (1) The term "The Golden Eagle Insignia" (hereinafter "Insignia") as used in this section, means the words "The Golden Eagle" and the representation of an American Golden Eagle (colored gold) and a family group (colored midnight blue) enclosed within a circle (colored white with a midnight blue border) framed by a rounded triangle (colored gold with a midnight blue border) which was originated by the Department of the Interior as the official symbol for Federal recreation fee areas.

(2) The term "Secretary" as used in this section, means the Secretary of the Interior or any person designated to act for him in any matter to which this section refers.

(3) The term "commercial use," as used in this section, refers to any use, including the reproduction, manufacture, importation, or distribution, of the Insignia the primary purpose of which is to make a profit.

(4) The term "public service use," as used in this section, refers to any use, including the reproduction, manufacture, importation, or distribution, of the Insignia the primary purpose of which is to contribute to the public's information and education about the Federal recreation fee program.

(5) The term "official use" refers to uses of the Insignia pursuant to §§ 18.4, 18.5, 18.6, 18.8, 18.10, and 18.14, including, but not limited to, the posting of areas, facilities, and uses with the designation sign described in § 18.4(a), and the design of Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports, and uses of the Insignia by other Federal agencies.

(6) The Golden Eagle program refers to the Federal outdoor recreation fee program, which provides for the designation of entrance fee areas, recreation use facilities, special recreation permit uses, the issuance of Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports, and the collection and enforcement of fees at Federal areas and facilities and for specialized recreation uses established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 16 U.S.C.A. 4601-6a (Supp., 1974), as amended.

(b) Licenses for commercial and public service use. (1) Any person, business, or organization (hereinafter called the applicant) wishing a license for commercial or public service use of the Insignia must make written application to the Secretary stating:

(i) The nature and scope of the intended use.

(ii) The applicant's name and address.

(iii) The nature of the applicant's business or activities, and the relationship between the intended use and said business or activities.

(2) The Secretary, in determining whether to grant a license for the com-

mercial use of the Insignia, will consider the following criteria:

(i) Whether the intended use will be an enhancement of the Golden Eagle program which would complement the program as it is administered by Federal recreation agencies and departments.

(ii) Whether the intended use is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive the general public by creating the impression that the use is official.

(iii) Whether the intended use is injurious to the integrity of the concept of the Insignia.

(iv) Whether the intended use is capable of generating enough royalty fee revenue to justify the administrative costs of licensing.

(3) The Secretary, in determining whether to grant a license for the public service use of the Insignia, will consider the following criteria:

(i) Whether the intended use will be an enhancement of the Golden Eagle program which would complement the program as it is administered by Federal recreation agencies and departments.

(ii) Whether the intended use is injurious to the integrity of the concept of the Insignia.

(4) Any license granted by the Secretary for commercial use of the Insignia is subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) The license is nontransferable.

(ii) All proposed uses of the Insignia must be approved by the Secretary prior to manufacture, importation, or reproduction by the licensee. The Insignia shall not be used in conjunction with substances inherently dangerous to the public.

(iii) The license shall contain equal employment opportunity provisions in compliance with Executive Order 11246, 30 FR 12319 (1965), as amended, and regulations issued pursuant thereto (41 CFR Ch. 60) unless the royalty fees to be paid under the license are not expected to exceed \$10,000.

(iv) The license shall be subject to revocation by the Secretary at any time that he finds that: (a) The criteria under which the license was granted are not being fulfilled; or (b) there has been a violation of the terms and conditions of the license.

(5) Any license granted by the Secretary for public service use of the Insignia is subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) The license is nontransferable.

(ii) All proposed uses of the Insignia must be approved by the Secretary prior to manufacture, importation, reproduction, or distribution by the licensee.

(iii) The license shall be subject to revocation by the Secretary at any time that he finds that: (a) The criteria under which the license was granted are not being fulfilled; or (b) there has been a violation of the terms and conditions of the license.

(c) Unauthorized use of the Insignia. (1) Unauthorized use of the Insignia is

all use except: The licensed commercial use or public service use of the Insignia; official use of the Insignia; and any lawful use of the Insignia, similar emblem, sign or words which antedates the date of July 11, 1972, 86 Stat. 459.

(2) Whoever makes unauthorized use of the Insignia or any facsimile thereof in such a manner as is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake or to deceive the public by creating the impression that the use is official, shall be fined more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both.

(3) Any unauthorized use of the Insignia may be enjoined at the suit of the Attorney General upon complaint by the Secretary.

(d) Royalty fees for commercial and public service use.

(1) Royalty fees for licensed commercial use of the Insignia shall be established at reasonable rates by contract between the licensee and the Secretary.

(2) Royalty fees for licensed public service use of the Insignia shall be waived by the Secretary.

(e) Abandonment of the Golden Eagle Insignia. The rights of the United States in the Golden Eagle Insignia shall terminate if the use of the Insignia is abandoned by the Secretary. Nonuse for a continued period of 2 years shall constitute abandonment.

[FR Doc.74-21136 Filed 9-13-74; 8:45 a.m.]



# rules and regulations

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect most of which are codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510. The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each month.

## Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

### CHAPTER II—FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### PART 291—OCCUPANCY AND USE OF DEVELOPED SITES AND AREAS OF CONCENTRATED PUBLIC USE

##### Recreation Fees

Pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended by the Acts of August 1, 1973 and June 7, 1974, Part 291, Chapter II of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revised to provide for a change in terminology made necessary by Pub. L. 93-303. Section 291.9 is revised by deleting the word "special" and will read as follows:

##### § 291.9 Admission fees and recreation use fees.

(a) Fees will be charged for admission or entrance to designated units of National Recreation Areas administered by the Department of Agriculture as provided by section 4(a) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. Such fees shall be established by the Chief, Forest Service, or his delegate. Admission or entrance into any designated area of a National Recreation Area without payment of the established fee is prohibited.

(b) Recreation use fees will be charged for the use of sites, facilities, equipment or services furnished at Federal expense as provided by section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. Such fees shall be established by the Chief, Forest Service, or his delegate. Use of sites, facilities, equipment or services without payment of the established recreation use fee is prohibited.

(c) Clear notice that an admission or entrance fee or recreation use fee has been established shall be prominently

posted at each area and at appropriate locations therein and shall be included in publications distributed at such areas. Any violation of this section is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.00.

(78 Stat. 897, as amended; 87 Stat. 178; 88 Stat. 192)

*Findings and Determination.* The purpose of this revision is to provide for the Forest Service fee program pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended. While it is the policy of the Department of Agriculture, whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process, it is deemed not necessary to do so in this instance since the revision serves to continue substantially the current fee program and the revised regulation does not further restrict members of the public.

*Effective date.* These regulations shall become effective on August 31, 1974.

Dated: August 15, 1974.

ROBERT W. LONG,  
Assistant Secretary for Conservation Research, and Education.

[FR Doc.74-19168 Filed 8-19-74;8:45 am]



# rules and regulations

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each month.

## EUÉ 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

### CHAPTER III—CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### PART 327—RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC USE OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

##### Recreation Use Fees

In accordance with section 210 of Pub. L. 90-483, 82 Stat. 746, Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897, Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as most recently amended by Pub. L. 93-81, 87 Stat. 178 and Pub. L. 93-303, 88 Stat. 192, this amendment sets forth the requirements for a special recreation use fee, as established by Pub. L. 93-303.

The above legislation directs subject to certain limitations, the collection of daily recreation use fees where the Federal Government provides specialized outdoor recreation sites, facilities, equipment, or services.

Use fee collection is required at all campgrounds having certain enumerated facilities. At each Corps lake or reservoir where camping is permitted, the Corps will provide at least one primitive campground where no fees will be charged.

General entrance or admission fee will not be collected at any Corps of Engineers recreation areas.

Amend § 327.25 to read:

##### § 327.25 Recreation use fees.

(a) (1) Section 2 of 78 Stat. 897 (The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965), as amended, directs, subject to certain limitations, the collection of daily recreation use fees where the Federal government provides specialized outdoor recreation sites, facilities, equipment, or services at the place of use or any reasonably convenient location.

(2) At water resources development projects administered by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, fees will not be charged for use in any combination of drinking water, wayside exhibits, roads, overlook sites, visitor centers, scenic drives, toilet facilities, picnic tables or boat ramps (except if mechanical or hydraulic boat lifts are provided).

(b) In addition, fees will not be charged for use of campgrounds which do not have the following: tent or trailer spaces, drinking water, access roads, refuse containers, toilet facilities, personal fee collection, reasonable visitor protection, and simple devices for containing campfires (if campfires are permitted).

(c) At each Corps lake or reservoir where camping is permitted, the District Engineer will provide at least one primitive campground, containing designated campsites, sanitary facilities, and vehicular access, where no fees will be charged.

(d) All use fees shall be fair and equitable and will be based on the following criteria:

(1) The direct and indirect amount of Federal expenditure.

(2) The benefit to the recipient.

(3) The public policy or interest served.

(4) The comparable recreation fees charged by other Federal and non-Federal public agencies within the service area of the management unit at which the fee is charged.

(5) The economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection.

(6) The extent of regular maintenance required, and

(7) Other pertinent factors.

Based on the above criteria, District Engineers have recommended to the Office, Chief of Engineers and the Chief has established fees for recreation facilities within the ranges set forth as follows:

\$1-\$4 per day for family camping.

\$3-\$25 per day for group camping.

A charge of \$.50 for electrical service where available will be made for family campsites, but in no case will the daily fee for family camping exceed \$.4.

Fees for specialized outdoor recreation facilities not mentioned above may also be established in accordance with the criteria listed in this paragraph.

(e) (1) Any Golden Age Passport permittee shall be entitled upon presentation of such a permit to utilize special recreation facilities at a rate of 50 percent off the established use fee.

(2) Golden Eagle Passports however, do not affect the charging of use fees, since they apply only to entrance fees, which are not charged by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

(f) The District Engineer shall insure that clear notice that a fee has been established is prominently posted at each such area and at appropriate locations therein, and that it be included in publications distributed at such areas.

(g) Failure to pay a prescribed use fee is a violation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended, and subjects the violator to a punishment by a fine of not more than \$100.

(Pub. L. 93-81, 87 Stat. 178 and Pub. L. 93-303, 88 Stat. 192)

By authority of the Secretary of Army.

Dated: August 15, 1974.

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN,  
Lt. Colonel, U.S. Army,  
Chief, Plans Office, TAGC

[FR Doc.74-20465 Filed 9-4-74;8:45 am]

#### Title 40—Protection of Environment

#### CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### SUBCHAPTER C—AIR PROGRAMS

[FRL 243-5]

#### PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

#### Arizona Transportation Control Plan Revisions and Corrections

On April 11, 1973, the State of Arizona submitted a proposed transportation control plan to the Administrator pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857c-5). Although several of the strategies to control carbon monoxide were approvable in concept, they were not set forth in the required regulatory detail. Accordingly, on June 15, 1973, the Administrator disapproved the plan (38 FR 16555, June 22, 1973). As required under section 110(c) of the Clean Air Act, the Administrator proposed on June 16, 1973, substitute regulations for attainment of the national standard for carbon monoxide (38 FR 18942).

The Governor of Arizona submitted a revised control strategy on September 11, 1973. After reviewing this revision, supplemental information and public comment, the Administrator conditionally approved the Arizona Transportation Control Plan on December 3, 1973 (38 FR 33368). (An evaluation report of the state plan is now available in the EPA regional office). In addition, the Administrator promulgated regulations which place certain requirements and compliance dates on the implementation of each of the State's control measures. The promulgation of these implementation regulations was necessary to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 51 for approval. These requirements fell primarily on the employer carpool incentive program and the bus/carpool matching program. For example, EPA required that the employer carpool incentive program be made applicable immediately to employers with 200 spaces. The regulations also addressed the criteria for evaluating sufficiency of a plan, reporting requirements and procedures for EPA promulgation of such plans. In similar fashion, the bus/carpool matching program



BOR REGION: \_\_\_\_\_

1974 Federal Recreation Fee Program Field Check

(Instructions on reverse side)

1) Agency (circle one) NPS - FS - CE - BLM - BR - TVA2) Area Name: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_3) Agency Implementation (check one per point)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
(a) Are fee areas properly posted?	_____	_____
(b) Are fee levels clearly indicated?	_____	_____
(c) Are personnel program knowledgeable?	_____	_____
(d) Agency remarks:	_____	_____

(e) Summary of reasons for negative notations:

4) Public Reaction & Understanding (check one per response)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
(a) Do you know about the Golden Eagle Passport?	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
(b) Do you know about the Golden Age Passport?	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
(c) Do you know about user fees?	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
(d) Are these facilities satisfactory?	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
(e) Do you find these fees comparable with other public agencies?	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
(f) Are recreation fees (entrance and/or user) acceptable to you?	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
(g) Summation of negative response:		

(h) Other remarks:

BOR Representative \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



Instructions

- 1) Each Regional Office should perform a minimum of 10 field checks consisting of at least 2 checks per agency as follows:

NERO - NPS & FS & CE  
SERO - NPS & FS & TVA & CE  
LCRO - NPS & FS & CE  
MCRO - NPS & FS & BLM & CE  
SCRO - NPS & FS & CE  
PSWRO - NPS & FS & BR (Hoover Dam)  
PNWRO - NPS & FS & BLM

- 2) Self-explanatory

- 3) Responses should be based on these criteria:

- (a) Visibility, readability, placement of postings;
- (b) Clarity, exactness, and prominence of fee level indication;
- (c) Thoroughness, breadth, and depth of program knowledge; and
- (d) & (e) Self-explanatory.

- 4) Each regional office should interview at least 5 members of the public per field check (a total of 50 interviews). Information should be sought as follows:

- (a), (b), (c) positive respondents should have some familiarity with general features of Passport or fee.
- (d), (e), (f) Respondent should be drawn out for true feelings, and for the basis of these feelings.

- (g) Summary here should include as much detail as possible, and any solutions the public respondents offered.
- (h) Any other useful remarks of the agency, the public, and the Regional Office.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For release June 13, 1974

Gillette 202/343-5726

### CAMPING FEES REINSTATED IN NATIONAL PARKS

Camping fees will be reinstated at approximately 280 campgrounds in National Parks and recreation sites administered by the Interior Department in compliance with Public Law 93-303 signed by President Nixon on June 7, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced today. The new law also provides changes in Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passport benefits and specialized use permits in Federal parks.

The camping fees were eliminated in August 1973, when Public Law 93-81 restricted their charge to campgrounds with highly developed facilities including flush toilets and nearby showers, which many Interior Department campgrounds lack.

Under the new law, camping fees may be charged for use of federally operated campgrounds having tent or trailer spaces, drinking water, access road, refuse containers, toilet facilities, personal fee collection, reasonable visitor protection, and simple devices for containing a campfire where campfires are permitted. No fees may be charged for primitive campgrounds or for drinking water, wayside exhibits, roads, overlook sites, visitors' centers, scenic drives, toilet facilities, picnic tables or nonmechanized boat launching facilities.

Within the Interior Department, fees will be charged immediately ranging from \$1 to \$4 per campsite per night at approximately 250 campgrounds in 92 National Park and recreation sites administered by the National Park Service; and at qualifying campgrounds administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bureau of Land Management.

Camping fee revenues will help the Interior Department further outdoor recreation opportunities in the Nation's park and recreation areas. Revenue losses from the 1973 camping season had been estimated at between \$5 and \$7 million. Reinstatement of camping fees will also help private campground owners, especially those operating near Federal campgrounds, who were at an economic disadvantage.

Also affected by the new law is the status of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports. The Golden Age Passport (an entrance permit free to persons 62 years or over) admits the holder and all persons accompanying him or her in a private noncommercial vehicle to areas of the National Park



System where entrance fees are charged; the permit affords the holder a 50 percent discount on all Federal use fees (such as for camping). Now, the Golden Age Passport will also admit the holder and accompanying spouse and children if entry is by means other than private noncommercial vehicle. The new law also provides for the Golden Age Passport to be changed from an annual to lifetime permit; the lifetime permits will be available at the recreation areas where they may be used beginning in 1975.

The Golden Eagle Passport (a \$10 yearly entrance permit for persons under 62 years of age) admits the purchaser and a carload of persons to areas of the National Park System where entrance fees are charged. Now, it will also admit the purchaser and his or her accompanying spouse, children, and parents if entry is by means other than private noncommercial vehicle.

Both Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports are available at the Federal recreation areas where they may be used.

The new law provides that fees may be charged for recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses on Federal recreation lands.

# # # #

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release June 13, 1974

D. Morrow (202) 343-7394

## CAMPSITE RESERVATIONS AVAILABLE SOON IN 21 NATIONAL PARKS

Director Ronald H. Walker of the Interior Department's National Park Service today announced that campsite reservations will be available to vacationers in 21 areas of the National Park System this summer.

A nationwide, computerized program operated by Park Reservation System, Inc., will permit campers to reserve campsites for use after June 30 in parks from Maine to Oregon and south to Florida.

Interested campers should obtain reservation order forms and information about the system by writing to Park Reservation System, P.O. Box 1976, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406, or any of the 21 parks where the system will be in use. The same material may be obtained by telephone from the 21 parks or from PRS, which maintains a toll-free long-distance telephone number, (800) 553-8425, and a toll-charge number, (319) 265-4348.

Director Walker pointed out, however, that the parks themselves will not be able to provide reservations by telephone.

PRS officials advise that the toll-free number may be frequently busy during the first few weeks of the new system, and encourage prospective campers to use the toll-charge number to avoid unnecessary delays if they cannot write in advance for their reservations. PRS will be able to provide virtually instantaneous confirmation of reservations through its telephone numbers if callers wish to charge the fees on credit cards acceptable to PRS. After July 1, campers actually in any of the 21 parks will be able to make reservations for all parks on the system.

Director Walker emphasized that the 1974 reservation system, although it uses different facilities than those included in last year's experimental pilot project in six parks, "will make reservations available for some 9,500 campsites -- more than twice as many as were available for reservation in 1973. This brings a reservation system into the most popular National Park Service campgrounds in 1974 and will give service to campers in many more areas of the country."

When a reservation is made, the camper will pay the standard campsite fee which ranges from \$1 to \$4 a night, depending on the campground involved. The camper will also pay a \$2 service charge for each campsite reservation, regardless of the length of stay.



- The 21 park areas for which reservations will be accepted are: Acadia National Park, Maine; Assateague Island National Seashore, Md.; Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.; Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.; Catoctin Mountain Park, Md.; Crater Lake National Park, Ore.; Everglades National Park, Fla.; Glacier National Park, Mont.; Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.; Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.; Greenbelt Park, Md.; Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.; Platt National Park-Arbuckle National Recreation Area, Okla.; Prince William Forest Park, Va.; Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; Sequoia National Park, Calif.; Shenandoah National Park, Va.; Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.; and Yosemite National Park, Calif.

"Unlike last year," Walker said, "many of the campgrounds on the 1974 reservation program will have no unreserved sites available. However, the 71 National Park Service areas which have campgrounds not included in the reservation system will continue to offer sites on a first-come, first-served basis," he added.

"The National Park Service," Walker said, "regrets that this year's program is starting so late, but we could not implement the system until the June 7 signing of Public Law 93-303, by which Congress permitted the reinstatement of the traditional camping fees in the parks, making the reservation system possible

Walker explained that "this program draws on the experience gained in last year's pilot program. The success of that project, which was used by almost 50,000 campers, encouraged us to vastly expand the program in 1974."

- NPS -



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Immediate Release (August 28, 1974)

Morrow (202) 343-7394

### PARK SERVICE TERMINATES CAMPSITE RESERVATION PROGRAM

The National Park Service today announced it has terminated its 1974 campground reservation system which has been in effect since July 1 in 21 national parks.

The National Park Service (NPS) Director Ronald H. Walker said that an interim authorization contract to operate the system with Park Reservation System (PRS) of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, would not be extended past August 29.

All campsite reservations made on or before August 29 for subsequent days will be honored, he said.

While the system initially was plagued with problems of overloaded telephone circuits which made reservations difficult, Walker said the decision to end the service was "based on the failure of NPS and PRS to agree on the interpretation of a proposed 1-year contract, and our conclusion that it was unwise to continue operations on an interim agreement basis."

"This decision can still provide both parties with an opportunity to discuss and resolve differences, if possible," Walker said. He added that for 20 of the 21 parks the camping season was "winding down." The 21st park, Everglades National Park, Florida, was to have begun taking reservations in late fall.

In Everglades and all other NPS areas fall and winter camping will be on the traditional first-come, first-served basis, and adequate space is expected to be available.

The computerized reservation system accepting both mailed and telephoned reservation requests was initiated in mid-June with the first reservations accepted for July 1. The system was to have been started in the spring, but was postponed pending passage of legislation restoring camping fees necessary for operation of the system.



Because of the late start and an underestimation of initial demand, NPS officials said that telephone lines to the computer terminal in Cedar Rapids were jammed and many callers were unable to get through.

An emphasis on mailed reservations and a more normal volume of telephone calls improved the efficiency of the operation in later weeks, the officials said.

Following complaints about the system a Senate Interior Committee oversight hearing on the operation was begun and a Department of the Interior audit commenced, focusing on the efficiency of the operations and on allegations that favoritism was involved in the proposed contract award.

Walker said that "without the pressures of maintaining an existing operation we can more quickly get at all the facts in this controversy. I am sure that the final record will show that while mistakes have been made, our intent was to improve service for the camping public."

Walker also announced that he has ordered a complete evaluation of the reservation experience and of the scope of the campsite reservation needs and public acceptance.

"In 1973 we had a program involving six parks which worked very well," Walker said. "When we expanded to 21 in 1974, with a new concessioner, we ran into problems. We should learn as much as possible from this experience to better understand just how services can be provided to improve public service in the national parks."

- NPS -



**DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR**news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release On Receipt (prepared 11/19/74)

Gillette 202/343-5726

1975 GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT AND LIFETIME GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT  
AVAILABLE JANUARY 1

The 1975 Golden Eagle Passport and lifetime Golden Age Passport will be available beginning January 1, 1975, at selected National Parks and recreation sites, listed below, where they provide admission, and at certain other Federal recreation areas. The Passports will not be available at post offices.

The 1975 Golden Eagle Passport, for persons under 62 years of age, is good for one calendar year and costs \$10. It admits the purchaser and all persons traveling with him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle to designated entrance fee areas listed below. Where entry is by any means other than private noncommercial vehicle, the Passport will admit the permittee and accompanying spouse, children, and parents. (A private noncommercial vehicle is any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.) The Golden Eagle Passport does not cover recreation use fees, such as camping fees, or special recreation permit fees; it is valid for entrance fees only, and is nontransferable.

Persons who do not buy a Golden Eagle Passport may pay single-visit entrance fees to the areas listed below. One entrance fee will be charged, regardless of the number of days visitors stay within a given area. On the day the entrance fee is paid, visitors may leave and re-enter the area without payment of an additional entry fee.

The Golden Age Passport, now good for the lifetime of the permittee, is available free to persons 62 years of age or older who are citizens of or domiciled in the United States. The Golden Age Passport affords nearly the same entry privileges as the Golden Eagle Passport plus a fifty percent discount on recreation use fees. The Golden Age Passport admits the permittee and any persons



accompanying him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle to any designated Federal entrance fee area. Where entry is by means other than private noncommercial vehicle, the Passport will admit the permittee and his or her accompanying spouse and children.

The Golden Age Passport also provides a fifty percent discount on camping and other use fees for designated recreation facilities and services provided by the Federal Government. The Golden Age Passport fifty percent discount does not apply to special recreation permit fees charged for uses such as group activities, nor does it cover fees charged by non-Federal concessioners. The Golden Age Passport must be applied for in person and proof of age must be furnished or an affidavit attesting to the person's age must be signed.

Both Passports may be obtained beginning January 1, 1975, at all 1975 designated Federal entrance fee areas listed below, at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and regional offices; and at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and regional offices. In addition, the Golden Age Passport may be obtained at National Forest Supervisors' offices and Ranger Station offices, and at a number of recreation areas and regional offices administered by other participating Federal agencies. No Passports are available at post offices.

Charges by private concessioners or other contractors operating within Federal recreation areas are not covered by the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, single-visit entrance fees, recreation use fees, or special recreation permit fees.

#### 1975 FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS

**ARIZONA**  
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument  
Chiricahua National Monument  
Grand Canyon National Park  
Montezuma-Castle National Monument  
Petrified Forest National Park  
Pipe Springs National Monument  
Saguaro National Monument  
Tonto National Monument  
Tumacacori National Monument  
Tuzigoot National Monument  
Walnut Canyon National Monument

**ARKANSAS**  
Pea Ridge National Military Park

**CALIFORNIA**  
John Muir National Historic Site  
Lassen Volcanic National Park  
Pinnacles National Monument  
Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park  
Whiskey Town National Recreation Area  
Yosemite National Park

**COLORADO**  
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument  
Colorado National Monument  
Great Sand Dunes National Monument  
Mesa Verde National Park  
Rocky Mountain National Park

**FLORIDA**  
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument  
Everglades National Park  
Gulf Islands National Seashore

**GEORGIA**  
Fort Pulaski National Monument  
Ocmulgee National Monument

**IDAHO**  
Craters of the Moon National Monument

**INDIANA**  
George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Adams National Historic Site  
Cape Cod National Seashore  
John F. Kennedy National Historic Site  
Longfellow National Historic Site  
Minute Man National Historical Park  
Salem Maritime National Historic Site  
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

**MONTANA**  
Glacier National Park

**NEBRASKA**  
Scotts Bluff National Monument

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

**NEW JERSEY**  
Edison National Historic Site  
Morristown National Historic Park

**NEW MEXICO**  
Aztec Ruins National Monument  
Bandelier National Monument  
Capulin Mountain National Monument  
Carlsbad Caverns National Park  
El Morro National Monument  
Fort Union National Monument  
White Sands National Monument

**NEW YORK**  
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site  
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

**NORTH DAKOTA**  
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

**OREGON**  
Crater Lake National Park

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
Gettysburg National Military Park

**TENNESSEE**  
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

**TEXAS**  
Fort Davis National Historic Park

**UTAH**  
Arches National Park  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Golden Spike National Historic Site  
Zion Canyon National Park

**VIRGINIA**  
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park  
Colonial National Historical Park  
George Washington Birthplace National Monument  
Shenandoah National Park

**WASHINGTON**  
Mount Rainier National Park

**WYOMING**  
Devil's Tower National Monument  
Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone)  
Yellowstone National Park



# Federal Recreation Fee Program 1975

Before you purchase a Golden Eagle Passport, read this brochure carefully; the Passport is not a money-saving investment for everyone.

# Federal Recreation Fee Program 1975



The Federal recreation fee program, under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, provides for the charging of *entrance fees* and *recreation use fees* at designated Federal recreation areas and facilities and for the charging of fees for *special recreation permits*.

## Entrance Fees

In 1975, *entrance fees* will be charged *only* at the national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service that are listed in this pamphlet. No entrance fees will be charged at any national recreation area administered by the Forest Service.

Entrance fees may be paid on a *single-visit basis*, or on an *annual basis* through purchase of a \$10 Golden Eagle Passport. Valid for one calendar year, the Golden Eagle Passport admits the permittee and a carload of persons, or family group (parents, children, spouse) where entry is not by private car, to designated Federal entrance fee areas. The Golden Eagle Passport *does not* cover any camping or other recreation use fees, or special recreation permit fees.

Persons 62 years of age or older, who are citizens of or domiciled in the United States, may obtain at no charge a *lifetime* Golden Age Passport which affords nearly the same entry privileges as the Golden Eagle Passport plus a 50 percent discount on recreation use fees for designated recreation facilities and services.

*Persons who plan only occasional visits to areas charging entrance fees in 1975 may save money by paying single-visit entrance fees rather than purchasing an annual Golden Eagle Passport.* One single-visit entrance fee will be charged, regardless of the number of days visitors stay within a given area. On the day the entrance fee is paid, visitors may also leave and re-enter the area without payment of an additional entrance fee.



## **Recreation Use Fees and Special Recreation Permits**

In 1975, *recreation use fees* will be charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense. Fees may also be charged for *special recreation permits* issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses on Federal recreation lands. Federal agencies authorized to charge use and permit fees are: The Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, and Tennessee Valley Authority.

### **Golden Eagle Passport (For persons under 62 years of age)**

Persons who plan frequent visits to National Park System areas charging entrance fees in 1975 may save money by purchasing a Golden Eagle Passport. The annual entrance permit costs \$10, which is *nonrefundable*. The Passport is valid from January 1 through December 31, 1975. It covers entrance fees for the permittee and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. Where entry is by any means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, the Passport will admit the permittee and his or her accompanying spouse, children, and parents. A private, noncommercial vehicle is any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes. The Golden Eagle Passport does *not* cover recreation use fees, such as camping fees, or special recreation permit fees; it is valid for entrance fees only, and is nontransferable.

### **Golden Age Passport (For persons 62 years of age or older)**

Persons 62 years of age or older, who are citizens of or domiciled in the United States, may obtain at no cost a *lifetime* Golden Age Passport which affords nearly the same entry privileges as the Golden Eagle Passport plus a discount on recreation use fees. The Golden Age Passport admits the permittee and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle to any designated Federal entrance fee area. Where entry is by means other than private, noncomm-

cial vehicle, the Passport will admit the permittee and his or her accompanying spouse and children. The Golden Age Passport also provides a 50 percent discount on camping or other use fees for designated recreation facilities and services. The Golden Age Passport 50 percent discount does not apply to special recreation permit fees. *The Golden Age Passport must be applied for in person and proof of age must be furnished.* Proof of age may include a State driver's license or birth certificate (Medicare cards are not acceptable because they are also issued to certain persons under 62 years). If the applicant does not have such proof, an *affidavit attesting to the person's age must be signed.*

### **Where Passports May be Obtained**

The *Golden Eagle Passport* may be obtained beginning January 1, 1975, at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., regional offices, and areas of the National Park System where entrance fees are charged; and at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and regional offices.

The *Golden Age Passport* may be obtained beginning January 1, 1975, at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., regional offices, and areas of the National Park System where entrance fees are charged; at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and at regional offices, Forest Supervisors' offices, and Ranger Station offices of the Forest Service; and at a number of recreation areas and regional offices administered by other participating Federal agencies.

*No Passports are available at Post Offices.*

No charges by private concessioners or other contractors operating within Federal recreation areas are covered by the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, single-visit entrance fees, recreation use fees, or special recreation permit fees.

## **Revenues**

Most revenues from Golden Eagle Passport sales, entrance, use, and special recreation permit fees go into Federal outdoor recreation programs under authority of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. The Federal recreation fee program is coordinated by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior.

★ GPO : 1974 O - 558-740



## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Room 1013  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

*Regional Offices*  
Mid-Atlantic Region  
143 South Third Street  
Philadelphia, Penn. 19106

Southeast Region  
Scott-Hudgens Building  
3401 Whipple Street  
Atlanta, Georgia 30344

Southwest Region  
Old Santa Fe Trail  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

North Atlantic Region  
150 Causeway Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Western Region  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
P.O. Box 38038  
San Francisco, California 94102

Midwest Region  
1708 Jackson Street  
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Pacific Northwest Region  
523 Fourth and Pike Building  
Seattle, Washington 98101

National Capital Parks  
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20242

Rocky Mountain Region  
855 Parfet Street  
Lakewood, Colorado 80226

## FOREST SERVICE

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20260

*Regional Offices*  
Northern Region  
Federal Building  
Missoula, Montana 59801

Rocky Mountain Region  
Federal Center  
Building 85  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Southwestern Region  
517 Gold Avenue, SW  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87101

Intermountain Region  
324 25th Street  
Ogden, Utah 84401

California Region  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, California 94111

Pacific Northwest Region  
318 S.W. Pine Street  
P.O. Box 3623  
Portland, Oregon 97208

Southern Region  
1720 Peachtree Road, N.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Eastern Region  
633 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Alaska Region  
Rural Route 4  
Box 4878  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

## FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS 1975

ARIZONA  
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument  
Chiricahua National Monument  
Grand Canyon National Park  
Montezuma Castle National Monument  
Petrified Forest National Park  
Pipe Springs National Monument  
Saguero National Monument  
Tonto National Monument  
Tumacacori National Monument  
Tuzigoot National Monument  
Walnut Canyon National Monument

ARKANSAS  
Pee Ridge National Military Park

CALIFORNIA  
John Muir National Historic Site  
Lassen Volcanic National Park  
Pinnacles National Monument  
Sequoia—Kings Canyon National Park  
Whiskey Town National Recreation Area  
Yosemite National Park

## COLORADO

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument  
Colorado National Monument  
Great Sand Dunes National Monument  
Mesa Verde National Park  
Rocky Mountain National Park

## FLORIDA

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument  
Everglades National Park  
Gulf Islands National Seashore

## GEORGIA

Fort Pulaski National Monument  
Ocmulgee National Monument

## IDAHO

Craters of the Moon National Monument

## INDIANA

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

## MASSACHUSETTS

Adams National Historic Site  
Cape Cod National Seashore  
John F. Kennedy National Historic Site  
Longfellow National Historic Site  
Minute Man National Historical Park  
Salem Maritime National Historic Site  
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

## MONTANA

Glacier National Park

## NEBRASKA

Scotts Bluff National Monument

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

## NEW JERSEY

Edison National Historic Site  
Morristown National Historic Park

## NEW MEXICO

Aztec Ruins National Monument  
Bandelier National Monument  
Capulin Mountain National Monument  
Carlsbad Caverns National Park  
El Morro National Monument  
Fort Union National Monument  
White Sands National Monument

## NEW YORK

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site  
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

## NORTH DAKOTA

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

## OREGON

Crater Lake National Park

## PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg National Military Park

## TENNESSEE

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

## TEXAS

Fort Davis National Historic Park

## UTAH

Arches National Park  
Bryce Canyon National Park  
Golden Spike National Historic Site  
Zion Canyon National Park

## VIRGINIA

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park  
Colonial National Historical Park  
George Washington Birthplace National Monument  
Shenandoah National Park

## WASHINGTON

Mount Rainier National Park

## WYOMING

Devil's Tower National Monument  
Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone)  
Yellowstone National Park





## APPENDIXES

The following appendixes are composites of selected agency recreation fee program data for 1974. All data is shown in the state location of the particular management unit. The five appendixes here represent the reports from agencies with recreation fee management units in more than one state. Two agencies, Bureau of Reclamation and the Tennessee Valley Authority, are not included here since they have recreation fee management units in one state only.

The time frame for the Appendix data is the same as that for other Tables in this report. Thus, A\* equals the approximate period prior to P.L. 93-303, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1974, and B\* equals the approximate period after P.L. 93-303, July 1, 1974 - December 31, 1974. The data selected for these Appendixes was chosen for its ability to portray the agency's fee program for 1974. The kind of data displayed varies somewhat from agency to agency, but comparisons can still be readily made.



## APPENDIX A - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 197

STATE	Use Fee Mgmt.		Exstng. Spec.		Potnl Camp	AV to Potnl	AV to Exst.	AV to Potnl Spec.	
	Units - B*		Pr. Mgmt. Units		Grd. Cpcy	Use Fee MU's	Spec Per MU's	Permit Mgmt. Units	
	Exstng	Potnl	A*	B*	PAOI/OTU B*	Vstr's Hrs B*	Vstr's Hrs. B*	A*	B*
Alabama									
Alaska	2	2			150	75,000		5,000,000	44,000,000
Arizona		1	2	1	510	220,000	21,000	38,000,000	38,000,000
Arkansas									
California		10	6	6	4,210	300,000	80,000,000		
Colorado		5	2	2	500	49,614		16,212,000	33,432,000
Connecticut									
Delaware									
District of Columbia									
Florida									
Georgia									
Hawaii									
Idaho			6	6	560	68,700	8,462,000	3,322,000	
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Kentucky									
Louisiana									
Maine									
Maryland									
Massachusetts									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana		9			284	468,000		6,000,000	9,036,000
Nebraska									
Nevada		4	6	6	792	222,000	14,183,000	7,081,000	
New Hampshire									
New Jersey									
New Mexico		1	4	4	140	100,000			
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	5	6		10	1,059	142,200	42,543,000	21,321,000	
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island									
South Carolina									
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas									
Utah		4	8	8	638	179,000	245,000		
Vermont									
Virginia									
Washington									
West Virginia									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming					250	100,000		6,222,000	12,642,000
Total	7	42	34	43	9,093	1,924,514	145,454,000	88,558,000	142,158,000



## APPENDIX B- COMPOSITE OF SELECTED CORPS OF ENGINEERS RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1974

STATE	Exstng.Use		Recreation Use Fees		Direct Use Fees		Indirect Use Fee	
	FeeMgmtUnits		Collected		Collection		Collection	
	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
Alabama		13		\$ 3,024.		\$ 3,141.		\$ 3,162.
Alaska								
Arizona								
Arkansas	6	85	\$ 15,212.	139,099.	\$ 9,770.	86,067.	\$ 14,725.	29,324.
California	2	15	4,650.	40,684.	3,696.	12,987.	1,220.	3,093.
Colorado								
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia								
Florida		1		28.		212.		71.
Georgia	1	61	4,009.	39,925.	10,192.	13,225.	1,473.	14,443.
Hawaii								
Idaho		3		7,310.	137.	2,461.		541.
Illinois	7	7	43,558.	119,727.	17,412.	38,250.	208.	1,001.
Indiana								
Iowa	6	6	17,753.	34,243.	2,405.	58,511.	36,920.	81,492.
Kansas	20	35	11,372.	28,933.	15,695.	95,579.	328,270.	750,894.
Kentucky	12	21	6,774.	27,397.	20,316.	51,748.	10,415.	28,768.
Louisiana								
Maine								
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan								
Minnesota	1	4	5,444.	24,142.	62,809.	103,705.		
Mississippi		10		6,328.		5,551.		593.
Missouri	18	47	29,550.	129,197.	28,927.	107,890.	97,523.	257,528.
Montana		2		1,342.		2,756.		313.
Nebraska	1	4	4,891.	11,837.	2,949.	21,732.	39,806.	78,923.
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey								
New Mexico								
New York								
North Carolina	2	2	2,027.	5,528.	1,267.	2,756.	529.	1,229.
North Dakota	1	1	1,836.	5,040.	1,515.	6,812.	141.	783.
Ohio	1	2		17,325.		7,172.		2,652.
Oklahoma	27	67	30,119.	97,646.	15,165.	43,914.	27,262.	58,284.
Oregon	2	2	2,105.	13,037.	7,759.	26,636.	5,136.	8,133.
Pennsylvania	2	4		10,518.		4,691.		1,744.
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island								
South Carolina	2	11	4,010.	16,870.	10,192.	2,665.	1,473.	515.
South Dakota	10	14	12,129.	34,506.	6,637.	7,699.	779.	2,559.
Tennessee	11	14	6,140.	44,106.	10,536.	31,841.	2,510.	6,124.
Texas	16	45	30,908.	77,884.	53,089.	97,928.	10,195.	20,524.
Utah								
Vermont								
Virginia	6	10	19,090.	48,923.	7,267.	20,145.	4,574.	8,861.
Washington		1		574.		91.		31.
West Virginia	4	4	13,967.	38,455.	21,090.	33,140.	2,882.	9,296.
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								
Total	158	491	\$265,544.	\$1,023,628.	\$308,825.	\$889,305.	\$586,041.	\$1,370,841.



# APPENDIX 'C' - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED FOREST SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1974

STATE	Exstng. Use Fee Mgmt.		Use Fees	Direct Use	Indrct. Use	(Vstr. Hrs) AV to Exist.	Existing Campground	
	Units		Clctd.	Fee Clcttion	Fee Clcttion	Use FeeMgmt	Capacity-OTU or PAOT	
	A*	B*	B*	Costs B*	Costs B*	Units B*	A*	B*
Alabama	1	7	\$ 23,711.	\$ 8,700.	\$ 3,480.	1,399,200	320	1,310
Alaska		22	2,736.	6,310.	2,524.	1,386,000		2,970
Arizona		84	71,868.	46,253.	18,501.	17,535,600		12,949
Arkansas		22	251,891.	16,171.	6,468.	3,532,800		2,380
California	2	527	1,039,692.	249,793.	99,917.	98,881,200	2,240	84,434
Colorado		163	291,738.	55,193.	22,077.	23,842,800		20,618
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia								
Florida	6	10	82,039.	32,115.	12,846.	3,844,800	1,635	2,210
Georgia	2	25	31,779.	19,667.	7,867.	3,900,000	600	2,975
Hawaii								
Idaho		147	103,781.	29,571.	11,428.	9,608,400		13,960
Illinois	2	10	23,418.	22,330.	8,932.	1,113,600	545	1,590
Indiana	6	8	330,034.	9,268.	3,707.	1,654,800	1,105	1,330
Iowa								
Kansas								
Kentucky		3	8,809.	21,115.	8,446.	1,496,400		920
Louisiana	2	4	16,688.	9,744.	3,897.	644,400	310	385
Maine		2	7,306.	150.	60.	142,800		155
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan		60	126,970.	25,631.	10,252.	7,969,200		8,050
Minnesota	2	38	78,695.	22,373.	8,949.	5,064,000	580	6,060
Mississippi		5	12,422.	7,653.	3,061.	830,400		810
Missouri	1	17	28,363.	4,497.	1,799.	2,162,400	305	2,630
Montana		44	50,592.	16,984.	6,794.	4,872,000		6,610
Nebraska		3	5,840.	681.	273.	169,200		230
Nevada		14	19,721.	12,105.	4,842.	2,616,000		2,255
New Hampshire		25	114,457.	15,341.	6,136.	5,914,800		4,428
New Jersey								
New Mexico		70	24,849.	13,726.	5,491.	7,246,800		6,155
New York		2	372.	105.	42.	136,800		85
North Carolina		16	43,710.	20,527.	8,211.	2,976,000		3,165
North Dakota		1	115.	100.	40.	21,600		185
Ohio		4	4,320.	11,089.	4,436.	433,200		530
Oklahoma		3	3,999.	1,480.	592.	163,200		610
Oregon		151	235,614.	78,677.	31,471.	25,711,200		28,532
Pennsylvania	5	15	106,461.	11,272.	4,429.	3,434,400	1,530	
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island								
South Carolina		5	5,248.	2,335.	934.	391,200		510
South Dakota		12	51,882.	22,532.	9,013.	2,218,800		2,425
Tennessee	1	14	19,962.	7,041.	2,816.	2,502,000	625	1,920
Texas	2	12	31,407.	46,461.	18,185.	2,280,000	1,255	3,785
Utah		162	185,806.	67,864.	27,146.	20,493,600		26,527
Vermont		5	13,672.	3,370.	1,348.	474,800		515
Virginia	2	15	61,259.	29,243.	11,697.	2,899,200	505	3,200
Washington		70	94,228.	30,116.	12,046.	12,548,400		14,145
West Virginia	2	11	37,851.	9,408.	3,763.	2,416,800	985	1,920
Wisconsin		43	98,977.	21,622.	8,649.	4,846,800		5,275
Wyoming		92	75,417.	21,610.	8,644.	7,142,400		8,538
Total	36	1943	\$3,817,705.	\$1,029,223.	\$411,209.	296,918,000	12,540	287,281



APPENDIX D - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1974

STATE	Exst.UseFee		AV (Visitor Hours) to		Recreation Use Fees		Dr.UseFees		Indr.UseFee	
	Mgmt Units		Exstng.UseFeeMngmt.Units		Collected		Clctn.Costs		Clctn.Costs	
	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
Alabama	1	1	456	790	\$342	\$ 474.	\$230.	\$ 260.	\$756	75.
Alaska										
Arizona										
Arkansas										
California										
Colorado										
Connecticut										
Delaware	1	1	1,784	8,588	568	2,484.	30.	225.	3	22.
District of Columbia										
Florida		1	9,520	14,480		730.		924.		78.
Georgia										
Hawaii										
Idaho										
Illinois										
Indiana										
Iowa										
Kansas										
Kentucky										
Louisiana										
Maine										
Maryland										
Massachusetts										
Michigan										
Minnesota		1		4,775		2,442.		1,623.		500.
Mississippi										
Missouri		1		4,600		17,024.		450.		1,000.
Montana										
Nebraska		1		6,848		6,144.		2,000.		400.
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico										
New York		1		5,649		714.		72.		17.
North Carolina										
North Dakota										
Ohio										
Oklahoma										
Oregon										
Pennsylvania										
Puerto Rico										
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee										
Texas										
Utah										
Vermont										
Virginia										
Washington										
West Virginia										
Wisconsin										
Wyoming										
Total	2	7	11,724	45,730	910.	\$30,030.	\$260.	\$5,554.	\$786	\$2,092.



APPENDIX E, p. 1 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1974

ANNEX E, p. 1 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROFILES									
STATE	Exst. Entrnc		ExstUseFee		Exst Cpgrd	AV (Visitor Hrs)toExst.		AV(Vstr Hrs)to Exst.	
	FeeMgmtUnits		Mangmt.Units		Capacity	Entrc.Fee	Mgmt.Units.	UseFeeMgmt.Units	
	A*	B*	A*	B*	PAOT/OTU B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
Alabama									1,087,875
Alaska				1	736				
Arizona	10	10	2	4	4,690	12,167,528	23,610,156	30,698	22,427,284
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	785	24,016	42,210	471,056	1,307,428
California	5	6	2	9	35,627	52,759,576	108,563,409	20,973,265	116,069,550
Colorado	6	5		6	8,572	8,978,756	21,109,618		22,657,348
Connecticut									
Delaware									
District of Columbia			1	1				248,995	214,725
Florida	3	3		2	3,922	5,118,662	5,606,685		5,368,872
Georgia	1	2							
Hawaii			1	1				485,066	531,073
Idaho		1		1	255	174,172	364,460		364,460
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Kentucky			1	1	1,160			1,727,635	3,065,024
Louisiana									
Maine				1	2,056				11,984,962
Maryland				3	2,026				10,594,418
Massachusetts	4	4				2,590,615	6,168,057		
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi				2	673				14,488,466
Missouri				1	1,632				3,026,561
Montana	1	1	1	2	4,278	6,898,344	28,278,697		29,142,964
Nebraska	1	1				25,929	54,318		
Nevada			1	2	4,655			26,526	33,171,439
New Hampshire	1	1				3,227	4,816		
New Jersey	2	2				302,889	359,256		
New Mexico	7	7	2	3	484	1,803,033	2,636,862	13,786	966,038
New York	4	4	2	2		529,369	889,634	5,434,122	6,141,592
North Carolina				3	19,214				94,182,859
North Dakota	1	1		1	640	281,651	723,614		723,614
Ohio			1	1				20,772	74,653
Oklahoma				1	4,796				4,818,149
Oregon	1	1		1	816	384,336	2,702,356		2,702,356
Pennsylvania			1	1				1,541,736	2,267,479
Puerto Rico			1	1				521,262	516,063
Rhode Island									
South Carolina									
South Dakota			2	3	929			254,979	5,374,979
Tennessee	1	1				10,468	12,100		
Texas	1	1		1	676	21,835	28,807		2,634,941
Utah	5	5	1	9	5,611	5,204,635	13,089,876	339,035	26,886,841
Vermont									
Virginia	4	4		3	4,980	9,412,629	15,899,153		12,978,721
Washington	1	1	1	4	10,516	3,246,765	13,254,720		25,011,651
West Virginia									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming	3	3		3	22,375	16,009,675	58,175,900		58,175,900
Total	63	65	21	76	142,104	125,948,110	301,574,704	32,088,932	518,958,291



APPENDIX E, p. 2 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1974

STATE	Use Fees		Dr. Use Fs.		IndrUseFs.		Dr. Entrc.	
	A*	B*	Clctn.Costs	B*	ClctnCosts	B*	Entrc. Fees	Clctn.Costs
Alabama								
Alaska		\$ 27,416.	\$ 9,000.		\$ 2,900.			
Arizona	\$ 1,931.	90,836.	33,008.		20,295.	\$ 283,134.	\$ 578,799.	\$100,753.
Arkansas	15,628.	35,917.	19,080.		5,675.	3,973.	9,957.	1,837.
California	42,931.	696,543.	253,731.		89,477.	464,025.	1,024,138.	119,942.
Colorado		266,688.	62,215.		11,732.	113,648.	614,935.	35,287.
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia	21,040.	35,481.	18,000.		500.			
Florida		59,469.	17,100.		22,435.	204,282.	237,401.	48,764.
Georgia						5,402.	11,671.	1,389.
Hawaii	3,733.	3,733.	2,800.		933.			
Idaho		4,814.	297.		85.	777.	8,369.	250.
Illinois								
Indiana								
Iowa								
Kansas								
Kentucky	199,785.	494,530.	40,862.		4,951.			
Louisiana								
Maine		123,000.	18,600.		6,300.			
Maryland		59,235.	14,066.		1,700.			
Massachusetts						20,726.	157,620.	10,951.
Michigan								
Minnesota								
Mississippi		7,995.	18,250.		1,900.			
Missouri		35,734.	17,359.		1,800.			
Montana		169,013.	56,578.		1,560.		265,017.	
Nebraska						2,512.	7,114.	2,700.
Nevada	3,339.	60,777.	44,295.		10,105.			
New Hampshire						204.	2,257.	346.
New Jersey						5,861.	10,187.	3,257.
New Mexico	3,492.	7,740.	7,800.		2,900.	185,503.	297,033.	37,067.
New York	13,808.	24,554.	7,140.		120.	29,194.	73,568.	29,461.
North Carolina		410,490.	196,227.		266,333.			
North Dakota		12,677.	9,500.			3,712.	31,668.	6,000.
Ohio	2,005.	11,731.	1,306.		737.			
Oklahoma		23,885.	9,500.		1,000.			
Oregon		19,850.	5,900.		5,900.		137,740.	
Pennsylvania	19,665.	46,062.	11,859.		1,186.			
Puerto Rico	3,431.	2,782.	1,430.					
Rhode Island								
South Carolina								
South Dakota	24,451.	107,874.	69,571.		3,452.			
Tennessee						201.	1,882.	
Texas		12,085.	11,442.			4,258.	5,227.	4,635.
Utah	4,229.	139,349.	51,819.		8,725.	69,562.	208,950.	18,652.
Vermont								58,310.
Virginia		121,630.	110,986.		12,916.	237,421.	665,991.	17,100.
Washington		166,496.	55,107.		31,589.	37,577.	181,933.	
West Virginia								
Wisconsin								
Wyoming		441,648.	72,838.		22,698.	99,775.	704,207.	120,283.
Total	\$359,468.	\$3,720,034.	\$1,247,666.		\$539,904.	\$1,771,747.	\$5,235,664.	\$616,984.





Borrower's Card

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U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.  
Federal recreation fees.

Date Loaned	Borrower	Division	Date Ret'd



